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AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

WE are desired by our publisher to remind advertisers that the summer number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be issued in the week ending Saturday, July 28. The number will be produced in bright and original style, the illuminated cover being a fresh design. The publisher is now booking orders for the insertion of circulars and price-lists in the issue. This will be the last occasion on which we can accept such insets this year, and this early notice does not give too much time for advertisers to put their ideas into shape. Terms for the insertion of circulars, and particulars as to the size, &c., they should be printed, can be obtained from the publisher on application.

JUNE POSTCARD COMPETITION.

THIS month we offer the usual prize of one guinea for what shall be in our opinion the best subject for a competition which shall be proposed to us on a postcard. Answers, on postcards only, will be received until June 30, and all subscribers, their families, or their employes are invited to compete. For full particulars see page 757.

Summary.

FOUR cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are recorded this week (p. 787).

THE annual meetings of the Midland and of the Nottingham Chemists' Associations are reported (p. 783).

A LONDON CHEMIST has to pay at the rate of 10s. each for having seven incorrect weights in his shop (p. 789).

WE print a report of proceedings which the chemists of Cape Colony have taken to enforce their rights, as against medical men, in the practice of pharmacy (p. 793).

IN the cross-examination of Mr. A. H. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, in a vinegar case the question of the right to add distilled acetic acid to malt vinegar is raised (p. 804).

THE presence of copper in medicinal extracts is attributed, in part at least, to the existence of the metal in the drugs. German chemists have been looking into the matter (p. 802).

A GROCERS' ASSOCIATION at Southampton want the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to fix the minimum price at which they should be sold. They attribute the "cutting" to chemists! (p. 788).

AN optical company has been proceeding against Brighton and Ramsgate chemists for spectacles supplied. Mr. Commissioner Kerr adjourned one case and proposed to send the other to a jury (p. 805).

THE report of the chief inspector under the Alkali Acts contains some interesting information regarding arsenic-manufacture and other industries brought under inspection for the first time. The output of alkali continues to fall (p. 799).

IN consequence of the decision of Mr. Justice Cave in regard to the sale of homoeopathic medicines unstamped, we have interviewed leading metropolitan manufacturers of these medicines, and give their views on the matter (p. 795).

THERE is considerable disturbance in the bismuth market, in consequence of a breakdown in the syndicate of metal-holders, who have lowered the price considerably. We deal very fully in an editorial note with the sources of supply and the probable future of the article (p. 801).

AS supplementary to their action against Messrs. John Richardson & Co. (Limited), the lanoline patentees get judgment against the Nottingham manufacturers of wool-fat whose names transpired in the former case, subject to reversal if subsequently the patent should be declared invalid (p. 805).

THE Patent Medicine Vendors' Association have taken proceedings under the Pharmacy Act against a number of Oldham chemists for selling poisons without getting the signatures of the purchasers. One case in regard to Fellows' syrup and fly-papers was heard, and decision deferred (p. 806).

PROCEEDINGS have been taken and a fine imposed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act upon a Birmingham chemist for selling tincture of iodine below the official strength. In another case concerning sweet spirit of nitre, a Barnsley chemist succeeded in upholding his plea that the manufacturers had labelled the tincture "Warranted genuine" (p. 806).

THE Scottish Judges have given judgment for the Pharmaceutical Society in the appeal case brought before them in which a Glasgow doctor's assistant holding no qualification had been fined for selling a poison in his employer's shop. For the assistant it was argued that the legal seller was the master, and two of the Judges took this view; but four ruled the other way, and the appeal was therefore dismissed (p. 803).

AT the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council regulations for the Salters' Research Scholarship were approved; it was resolved not to do anything in regard to the spirit-tax; and an important reform of the Board of Examiners was agreed to. Teachers of botany and chemistry are to be included in the Board, and are to examine in these subjects, and all examiners will retire at the end of four years. Mr. Carteighe was re-elected President (p. 791).

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Mason College, Birmingham, on Thursday, May 31. Mr. C. Thompson (President) occupied the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report (a summary of which we printed last week) the Chairman said the Association was still flourishing. It was not so satisfactory financially as it had been in past years, owing to some heavy expenses which could not be prevented; but numerically it was as strong as ever, and was thoroughly united in all departments. The meetings ought to have been better attended, considering the good papers which had been received and the profitable discussions that had followed; and, in order to increase the attendance, he would suggest to the incoming Council the advisability of trying afternoon, instead of evening, meetings. The education of the young members was not being lost sight of by the Council. Negotiations were proceeding with existing institutions for classes. In regard to their "foreign policy," they would remember that two years ago they were good enough to listen to an address from him on territorial representation, and he might say, in passing, that letters had been received endorsing the views then expressed. Although the subject was apparently dormant, it was gradually taking hold, and would eventually have its effect. It was time some change took place when the innocent Pharmacy Bill introduced to Parliament could not find sufficient support to obtain its sanction. The haphazard and slipshod way in which candidates were proposed for re-election was, in his opinion, a disgrace to the end of the nineteenth century. As to the federation of local pharmaceutical associations, it would be remembered that they had a well-attended meeting at Nottingham last year, and there was to be a meeting at Oxford when the Conference assembled. At that gathering subjects of interest to the trade would be brought forward and discussed. Their object was to bind the associations together, so that when any question arose affecting pharmacists there would be an organisation ready to offer resistance to any injustice. There was a deficit of 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* on their accounts for the year. That was occasioned by the annual ball, but he thought they would be able to wipe off the amount in the course of the year.

Mr. A. Southall, in seconding the motion, remarked that, in Bloomsbury Square as well as in Birmingham, they had talked of improvements that were much needed; but Irish Home Rule still stood in their way. They would have great difficulty in passing even the little bit of a Bill they had attempted this year, and he was afraid they would not get it through. Their chemist and druggist members were not satisfied unless they had full representation on the Council and turned off all pharmaceutical chemists. He was sorry to know that during the year their young people had not come up so well as they should have done; they it was who should support the evening lectures. He suggested that those who dined, and called that pharmacy, should subscribe amongst themselves, and pay off the adverse balance.

Mr. W. Jones expressed regret that there was a deficiency, and said he was of opinion it had been brought about by the change from the Town Hall to the Edgbaston Assembly Rooms. In years gone by the balls had been the means of supplying funds for the objects for which the Association was established.

Mr. F. H. Alcock considered it was very desirable that they should adopt some system for making their meetings more attractive. It was a miserable sight to see half-a-dozen men talking on serious subjects when there ought to be a hundred or so. He felt the ball ought to be discontinued for a year or so at least.

Mr. Dewson opposed the abandonment of the ball.

Mr. Gibson thought if the lectures could be announced at the commencement of the year, wider interest would be secured.

The report was adopted, and the Council was re-elected with the substitution of Mr. J. Barclay for Mr. C. J. Arblaster.

Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

Later a supper was held at the Midland Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. C. Thompson.

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on May 30. In the absence of the President (Mr. Councillor Fitzhugh, J.P.), the chair was occupied by Mr. Bolton. The Secretary read the annual report, which referred to the efforts of the Association to obtain an alteration in the methods of enforcing the Medicine-stamp Acts, which efforts resulted in an acknowledgment from the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue that the Acts were difficult to comprehend, and in order to obtain a simpler method of determining the liability of medicines, he was willing to confer with any body or bodies having authority to speak on behalf of the chemists of Great Britain. The Association thereupon asked the Pharmaceutical Society to accept this offer, but that body declined to do so. Allusion was also made to the successful meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Nottingham last August; to the classes held at the College; and to the fact that three associates—Messrs. Lovett, Dyson, and Wooddisse—passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society during the year. The numerical strength of the Association had remained practically unaltered, but the apathy of members to the best interests of the trade was deplorable. An interim report from Professor Clowes respecting the result of examinations held at the College was also read. The prize for pharmaceutical chemistry was won by Mr. A. J. Orme, while Mr. W. Calvert passed with distinction; in materia medica Mr. C. Massey was prizeman, and Messrs. A. J. Orme, A. Wood, and F. Whitworth passed with distinction. The physics and organic chemistry classes being still in session, no report was forthcoming. The Treasurer's report showed that the financial position of the Association was satisfactory. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Councillor Fitzhugh, J.P.; Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Bolton; Treasurer, Mr. J. Wilford; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Gill; Council, Messrs. Beilby, Beverley, Dennis, Eberlin, Mason, Middleton, Parker, and Sergeant. A very cordial vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Parker, who had devotedly served the Association in various capacities since its formation.

Tragic Death of a Chemist.

On Monday, May 28, Mr. Chas. Phillips, late of the firm of Coleman & Phillips, wholesale druggists, of Dale, Birmingham, who had quite recently taken possession of the business, with post-office attached, lately carried on at Grimsbury, Banbury, by Mr. A. H. Hinde (who has returned to Lowestoft), was discovered dead upon a bed in his house. In the room was found a bottle of Scheele's acid half emptied. At an inquest, subsequently held, evidence was given that since the death of his wife, about eighteen months ago, Mr. Phillips had been somewhat depressed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind. Much sympathy was expressed for the youthful daughter of the deceased, who had been thus suddenly left alone, a stranger in a strange town.

Opening Customers.

Messrs. Forshaw & Snow had fitted up a new pharmacy in Westgate, Bradford, which they call "The Infirmary Pharmacy." They induced Councillor Michael O'Flynn, the representative in the Council of the ward in which the shop is situated, to perform the ceremony of opening the establishment, and on the day appointed (Saturday, May 26) a number of friends and well-wishers assembled, a gold key was presented to Mr. O'Flynn, who unlocked the front door of the new pharmacy and declared it open for business. He commented in flowing terms on the well-stocked shelves, on the bottles, on the fittings, and on the business and professional qualifications of the proprietors, and he concluded his speech by announcing his desire to be the first customer. He pur-

chased a box of Savanbach's Saluta Soap, a dozen bottles of perfume, and a small chest of Pharmacy Tea. Numerous purchases were also made by others present.

The Seller of Poisons.

On May 31, at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court, an inquest was held on the body of a woman who had committed suicide by taking a quantity of laudanum. The son of the deceased said he found in her room four bottles, each of which had contained laudanum, and each bottle was labelled "Laudanum—Poison." On three of the bottles there was the name and address of the vendor. The address on the fourth was "The North-West Drug-stores, High Street, Camden Town." A juryman said he did not think that label complied with the Act of Parliament. There was no telling by it who was the seller of the poison. The Coroner said that under the Sale of Poisons Act every chemist was obliged not only to label poisons, but to put his name and address. It was a question whether the name "North-West Drug-stores" was complying with the Act. It was a technical point that he was not prepared to decide. He supposed that in the case of a company only the name of the company would be given, and not that of the actual seller. It might be that the trade name was sufficient. A juryman said he thought the name of the actual seller ought to be on the label, so that there should be no difficulty in getting such person as a witness if required.

An Unruly Chemist.

John le Sueur, a chemist, of Cheapside, St. Helier, Jersey, was presented before the local Police Court last week, charged with habitual intemperance and with threatening to kill his father, Mr. Ph. le Sueur (ex-chemist), also with insulting and assaulting the police. It appeared accused had given way to drink, and after jumping or attempting to jump from a window at his house he was transferred to the hospital, from which, however, he escaped after some ten days. When arrested he struck the policeman and threatened to poison his father, and was so violent in his cell that his boots had to be forcibly removed. When Mr. Ph. le Sueur proceeded to give evidence the accused repeatedly interrupted him, and the Magistrate remanded the case for two days, the prisoner being detained in gaol meanwhile. When it again came on and further evidence had been heard, the Magistrate said he was sorry to see prisoner in his present position; he must give security in the sum of 5*l.* not to misbehave towards his father or others, or, as an alternative, go to gaol for a fortnight.

A Cart-horse Parade.

There was a very successful procession of cart-horses, &c., in Harrogate recently. One of the most effective of the two hundred items in the procession was the display made by the Chemists' Aerated-waters Association. Their three trollies were headed by a pyramid of syphons, consisting of



varicolored bottles, so arranged as to form at the apex a terminal which was adorned with seasonable greenery, and surmounted by a trophy of flags excellently arranged. At the front and rear of the conveyance similar trophies of flags were placed. This was followed by two other trollies on which mineral waters were conveyed in boxes.

Fires.

On the evening of May 31, the drug-room behind Mr. Williams's chemist's shop, Wind Street, Swansea, caught fire, and was completely gutted. Mr. Williams was away from home at the time. A fire had been made in the grate by an assistant with which to prepare tea, and the conflagration must have resulted from that.

On Sunday a disastrous fire occurred at the works of Messrs. Mellor & Pickle, chemical-manufacturers, Droylsden, and damage to the amount of 1,000*l.* was done. This is covered by insurance.

An Unqualified Assistant and the Sale of Poisons.

At the inquest held at Fulham by Mr. C. Luxmoore Drew, touching the death of a young girl named Sarah Anne Yaxley from carbolic-acid poisoning (which we report elsewhere), Henry Place, an unqualified assistant to Mr. Jeffrey Cammack, of 123 Wandsworth Bridge Road, and 153 Dawes Road, Fulham, was called to give evidence. He said Mr. Cammack kept two assistants, and the three worked the business. The Coroner: So I understand that an unqualified assistant is in charge of one of the shops sometimes? Witness: Yes, sir. Supposing a person came into the Wandsworth Bridge Road branch for some poisons to be made up, and you were in charge of the shop, would you make them up?—I should. What are the regulations about that?—That a qualified man should do it. It rarely happens, however. That would be a breach of the Act. Don't you think this is a serious thing?—Well, sir, I am reading up for the examination now. Ah, that does not make any difference. It is what the law says. Do you identify this bottle? (A hexagonal, dark-blue bottle, half full of carbolic acid, and bearing a label on which was printed, "Carbolic acid. Poison. Jeffrey Cammack, dispensing and family chemist, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.")—Yes, sir. I recollect a girl about 19 years of age coming into my shop on Saturday afternoon and saying she wanted some carbolic acid. I showed her one kind, and she was going to take it, but suddenly changed her mind, and said she would like something cheaper. Consequently I gave her a sixpenny bottle. What is the strength of that?—Well, it is a crude commercial article. I don't know the exact strength. Did she say what she wanted it for?—Yes, sir; she said she required it for disinfecting purposes. Do you sell very much of it?—No, sir; we sell very little. Did she seem at all in a hurry?—No, sir; she simply paid for it and went out. This concluded the witness's evidence. Just as he was leaving the court he asked if there was any need for him to stay. The Coroner: You must know that you have admitted here that when occasion arises you, without hesitation, commit a breach of the Act. It is a matter for consideration to me whether I report the matter to the authorities or not. It does not matter about you staying.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Sarah Anne Yaxley (18), domestic servant, of Broughton Road, Fulham, drank some carbolic acid last week. At the inquest it was said that the girl, who was given a good character, had recently been depressed owing to the breaking-off of an engagement. The jury found that deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

On Friday morning last week, Mary Todd, wife of William Todd, manager of the Callow Park Milk Company at 6 Bickerstaffe Street, St. Helens, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid under sad circumstances. Mrs. Todd was only 29 years of age, and on Thursday she and her husband had a quarrel. He left her with her three young children, and the following day sent her three telegrams from Cockermouth, saying he did not intend to return and telling her to sell up. This increased her distress, and the same morning she was found lying on the bed in a dying condition, and on the table beside her was a bottle and a glass which had contained carbolic acid. It was found that she had bought 6 oz. of carbolic acid, and must have drunk about that quantity.

On Friday last week a woman named Wilkinson, of Walker near Newcastle, died under peculiar circumstances. A carbolic-acid bottle was found on the fire, whilst a tumbler which had contained that liquid was on the table. The woman had been in a very despondent state lately.

A woman unknown, about 40 years of age, was found on Wednesday evening last week sitting in an unconscious state at the rear of a house in Great Newn Street, Liverpool. There was a bottle of carbolic acid by her side. She died two days later at the Royal Infirmary from the effects of poison. A woman answering to the description given by the police had purchased two-pennyworth of carbolic acid at a neighbouring chemist's shop, saying she wanted it to put in a drain.

The Wolf and the Lamb.

The subject of the sale of certain proprietary articles by chemists and drug-stores was discussed by the Southampton Grocers' Association on Monday evening, and a resolution was passed referring the question to a special committee with the view of inducing manufacturers to fix a minimum price at which their articles should be retailed. It was explained that Messrs. Cadbury had recently done this in regard to their cocoa essence, and it was contended that other firms might do likewise. It was urged that owing to the low price at which these articles were sold by chemists and others, grocers were prevented from obtaining a fair margin of profit, and infants' foods were specially mentioned in this connection. One suggestion other than that embodied in the resolution was made by Mr. Misselbrook, who thought they might get rid of the difficulty by enlarging the scope of the Grocers' Association so as to include chemists and others who sold certain proprietary articles, such as foods, soap, &c., by which means they would secure their co-operation in keeping the price of these goods at a limit admitting of a fair margin of profit to the trade.

The British Pharmacopœia.

Since the meeting of the General Medical Council, in November, 601 copies of the last reprint of the British Pharmacopœia have been sold, the total number of copies of this edition issued up to the present date being 41,000; 500 more copies of the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia had been ordered, making the total number issued 13,625. Of this edition there is a stock of 584 copies.

The Supply of Drugs to a Workhouse.

At the last meeting of Tonbridge (Kent) Board of Guardians the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Malden) wrote enclosing a list of drugs required, and a discussion ensued as to the best means of acquiring them. Eventually, on the proposition of Mr. Powell, it was decided to invite the chemists and druggists of the town to tender for the supply of the drugs required.

Suicide of a Chemist's Servant.

An inquest was held at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, on Monday, before Mr. E. B. Reece, Coroner, touching the death of Emma Deacon, aged 19, servant to Mr. John Jones, chemist, Caroline Street, who had committed suicide on the previous Saturday by taking arsenic. She appears to have taken the arsenic (which she got from her master's store-room) in consequence of love-affairs.

Botany Excursion.

On Wednesday, May 30, the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the principals, Messrs. Greaves and Turner, went for a botanical excursion into Derbyshire. The drive was by way of Dore Moor, Fox House, and Hathersage. A meat tea was provided by the principals at Ashopton, and afterwards a botanical ramble was made, when the following specimens, among others, were found:—*Butomus umbellatus*, *Pimpinella magna*, *Cerastium arvense*, *Potentilla roseum*, *Ranunculus fluitans*, *Adoxa moschatellina*, *Pumaria capreolata*, *Hieracium mueronum*, *Symphytum officinale*, *Saxifraga hypnoides*, &c.

Obtaining Poison.

At the West London Police Court last week, a respectably dressed young man, giving the name of James Forester, and describing himself as a clerk, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. On May 21 the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Kemp, chemist, Church Street, Kensington, and asked to have a dog destroyed. He was asked if he would destroy the dog himself, and he consented to do it. Mr. Kemp produced a packet of strychnine, but said he could

not supply it without an introduction. The prisoner snatched up the packet and walked quickly away. Mr. Kemp put on his hat and followed him. Losing sight of him, information was given to the police. In the afternoon of the same day the prisoner entered the Devonshire Arms, Notting Hill, and was seen by the barman to take a packet out of his pocket, and put something into a glass containing some beer, which had been left by a customer, some of which he drank. The contents of the glass were thrown away by the barman. The prisoner returned to Mr. Kemp, and wanted more poison. Mr. Kemp called a constable, who took the prisoner to the infirmary. A constable informed the Magistrate that the prisoner, who said he did not wish to live in the world, had refused to give any account of himself. Mr. Curtis-Bennett said he must send the prisoner for trial, unless his friends attended. The prisoner said they lived in Battersea. He intended going to Brighton, as he had no wish to try to poison himself again. He was remanded, and on being removed to the cells he attempted to run off through the door into the yard, but was promptly secured.

A Chemist's Assistant Killed by Chloroform.

Mr. Dobson, the Warrington Deputy-Coroner, held an inquest at Warrington on Monday touching the death of Thomas W. H. Turton, a chemist's assistant, who was found dead in bed on Sunday morning. Herbert Turton, of Leicester, brother of deceased, said deceased was troubled with neuralgia, and used to take chloroform to obtain relief. Other evidence to the same effect was given, and the jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation after a dose of chloroform, self-administered.

Chemists' Shops as Betting Resorts.

A Bristol clergyman, the Rev. G. E. Ford, seems to have preached a sermon last Sunday about gambling, in the course of which he is reported to have said:—"Go to the so-called chemists' shops—he could give names if the chose—and see who sneaked in to put 's metthing' on the races." An Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society writes indignantly to the *Bristol Mercury* claiming that the rev. gentleman should either communicate with the authorities with a view to the suppression of the practice, or at least, in justice to a respectable and useful body, should furnish the names of the black sheep he refers to. To this Mr. Ford replies "that the information on which my remarks were founded was obtained at first hand. I have actually seen and had in my possession the card containing instructions as to backing horses issued by 'a so-called chemist' of this city." He is not sure that it is his business to undertake the exposure of everything of which he disapproves, nor is he sure how the law stands in regard to places for betting. Neither did he wish to imply that chemists as a rule are guilty of such conduct. As a class, they are a body of men for whom he has the utmost respect. If Mr. Ford was correctly reported, he certainly might have chosen his words more carefully.

Criquet.

On Saturday last the May & Baker C.C. registered an easy win against a team selected from the staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The scores were:—May & Baker C.C., 67; the *C. & D.*, 27. The week before our eleven had succumbed to a team of their colleagues on the *Ironmonger*.

The Spirit-tax.

The Council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association have considered the proposed extra spirit-duty, and have unanimously resolved to ask the Pharmaceutical Council, through their President, to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view to obtaining some concession in the duties so far as chemists are concerned. It was regarded as a direct tax upon the retailer, who has no means of recouping himself.

Coroner for the North-East District.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Macdonald as Coroner for the North-East District of London has been competed for by forty-nine well-known men. The Public Control Committee of the London County Council selected Messrs. W. Wynn Westcott, M.B. (Lond.), D.P.H., Charles Gross, M.D., M.S. (Lond.), D.P.H., and F. H. Daly, M.D. They recommended that Dr. Westcott, having held nearly

three thousand inquests, was the most suitable man for the post, and that he should be appointed at a salary of 1,150*l.* per annum. The report was adopted, and Dr. Westcott was appointed.

Incorrect Weights.

On Wednesday last, at the St. Pancras Petty Sessions, J. A. Marrell, chemist, carrying on business at 181 York Road, Camden Road, N.W., was summoned by Mr. J. H. Gibson, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the London County Council, for having in use seven unjust weights. In visiting the defendant's shop on April 26 last the inspector found on the counter in use a 1-lb. weight that was 50 grains light, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. that was 24 grains light, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. that was 19 grains light, a 2-oz. that was 15 grains light, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. that was 8 grains light, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. weight that was $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains light. The defendant was fined at this court 5*s.* in November last for having an incorrect and unstamped weight. The defendant did not appear, and the Bench fined him 3*l.* 10*s.*, being a fine of 1*l.* for each weight.

Chemist and Loan Company.

In the Westminster County Court on Thursday last week the London and Westminster Loan and Discount Company asked for an order of committal under a judgment summons against Mr. Stephen Rogers, who was described as a chemist in a good way of business in the West-end of London. The plaintiffs' representative said that judgment was obtained a considerable time since, and he was quite sure that the defendant was in a good position to pay, as he had a very lucrative business, but had never made any attempt to settle the matter. The debtor did not appear, and his Honour made an order of committal to Holloway for twelve days, suspended a month.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act in London.

At the usual meeting of the Wandsworth District Board of Works, the Public Analyst presented his fortnightly report under this Act. Only five samples of drugs and articles of food had been subjected to analysis in the districts of Clapham, Streatham, and Wandsworth, and out of that number two were found to be adulterated; but in both cases the complaint related to samples of food, and no case of adulteration of drugs was detected.

Bovine Counter-practice.

On Wednesday last, June 6, a frightened bullock rushed into the shop of Mr. A. J. Freeland, chemist, Kibworth. After taking a survey of the various mirrors and cases, he quietly turned and faced the door, remaining in that position until the drover came to the rescue and got rid of the intruder. Fortunately no damage was done.

Irish News.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The July Pharmaceutical Licence examinations are to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 4, 5, and 6. The last day of entrance for same will be Wednesday June 20.

Scotch News.

Shop-hours Act in Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Town Council have been in a pickle as to how the Shop-hours Act should be worked in Edinburgh. They have now asked Chief-Constable Henderson if he can arrange for his department working the Act without incurring additional expense.

A Chemist's Assistant's Exuberant Loyalty.

At Queen's Park Police Court, Glasgow, on June 1, before Bailie Parnie, David Kater (17), chemist's assistant, residing

at 54 Fauldhouse Street, pleaded guilty to having on May 24, in Camphill Grounds, wantonly discharged an explosive substance. Bits of a ribbed metal tube used to contain the explosive were afterwards found embedded deep in the trunk of a tree, which was otherwise considerably damaged. In reply to a question, accused said the explosive used by him was a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphur. The Magistrate commented on the danger attendant on such demonstrations of loyalty, and fined accused 7*s.* 6*d.*, or seven days' imprisonment.

Sports.

The third annual athletic sports of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club took place at Powderhall Grounds on the evening of Wednesday, May 30, in presence of about 2 000 spectators. There were four events open to all amateurs, and five confined to competitors engaged in the trade, and in all there were over 200 entries. The followings are the results of the events confined to the trade:—One mile bicycle race: 1, A. P. de Ste. Claire; 2, D. Hutchison. Putting the ball: G. F. Anderson. Two hundred and twenty yards flat race: 1, Geo. Somerville; 2, C. R. Brown. Three hundred yards (apprentices): 1, J. Hogg; 2, W. B. Hendry. Half-mile flat race: 1, A. G. Paterson; 2, Geo. Somerville. Five-a-side football competition: 1, Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (West End). At the close Mr. David McLaren presided at the presentation of the prizes.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

MUNICIPAL PHARMACIES.—It is announced that the Co-operative Society of the Roubaix, one of the chief socialist centres in France, is about to open a co-operative pharmacy with the assistance of a duly qualified chemist. This step has been decided upon as a means of anticipating the proposed municipal pharmacy of Roubaix.

BROWN-SÉQUARD'S SUCCESSOR was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday last, in the place of the late Dr. Brown-Séquard. The new Academician was for many years his predecessor's co-worker at the College of France, and is the author of a number of physiological works. The election attracted a very large gathering, of which the School of Pharmacy supplied a considerable contingent.

THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.—An examination for the post of chemist and expert inspector will be held at the Municipal Chemical Laboratory at the Paris Prefecture of Police on June 11 next. Candidates must be of French nationality and between 21 and 30 years of age. They must be either qualified doctors of medicine or pharmacy, or else have had three years' technical experience in a chemical laboratory.

EXPERIENCE SHELVED.—At the last meeting of the General Association of French Pharmacists, M. Crinon, the secretary, drew attention to a recent ruling by a Bordeaux judge that any person ceases to belong to a professional or trade syndicate when he retires from the particular calling with which he has been connected. M. Crinon observed that this reading of the law is against the interests of pharmaceutical syndicates, and added that the French Parliament has under consideration a Bill which will enable members to remain connected with their syndicate even after they have retired from actual work.

A PHARMACEUTICAL AMENITY.—On Wednesday last, M. Schlagdenhauffen, director of the Nancy Superior School of Pharmacy, was the recipient of a practical demonstration of the good will of his past and present pupils. The occasion was M. Schlagdenhauffen's being made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the presentation took the form of a bronze bust of M. Schlagdenhauffen. Professor Bleicher, one of M. Schlagdenhauffen's oldest pupils at the former Strasbourg School, made the presentation. Many pharmacists of Nancy and the neighbourhood, as well as the committee of the local pharmaceutical society, were witnesses of the ceremony.

CRIMES BY POISONING.—In the current issue of *La Vie Contemporaine* M. Robinet de Cléry publishes a lengthy and interesting article on the subject of "Crimes by Poisoning." The author's statements concerning the death of the Comte de Chambord will attract attention. The Comte de Chambord was 63 years of age; his constitution was vigorous, and his appetite robust. On June 10, 1883, while at Frohsdorf, he was attacked by violent abdominal pains, accompanied by vomiting. His sufferings were such that he rolled on his bed, and cried that he was poisoned. The doctors attributed his illness to cancer of the stomach, and the Prince recovered, but only to have a relapse in August, on the 14th of which month he died. No cancer was found, and the doctors loyally admitted they had made a mistake of diagnosis, but they would not allow the hypothesis of poisoning, although that view of the Pretender's death was held by his nearest relations. M. de Cléry appears to think that crimes by poisoning would rapidly reappear if any relaxation in their punishment were to take place.

THE CAEN FÊTES.—On June 2 the new university buildings of Caen—the Normand Athens—were inaugurated. M. Vigier, the Minister of Agriculture, was the principal guest. After a reception at the Préfecture, at which were present delegates from the leading English and other foreign universities, the guests repaired to the museum to witness the inauguration of a statue to Isidore Pierre, formerly head of the Caen Faculty of Sciences, and one of the fathers of agricultural chemistry. Isidore Pierre, who was of humble parentage, devoted his life patiently to chemical research. M. Vigier remarked that last year, when the Ministry of Agriculture decided to address a circular to agriculturists, who were suffering terribly from the drought, the most valuable information was discovered in a pamphlet by Isidore Pierre. The Caen University has a curious history, being an English foundation, and, as the French put it, "one of the best souvenirs the invaders have left of their long occupation of the North of France." It dates from 1432, and was founded by a charter to the Duke of Bedford, in the name of Henry VI., King of England. The original university had Oxford as a model, and for some curious reason its rectorship could only be held by a bachelor. The old university buildings dated from 1759, and the town of Caen has devoted some 80,000*l.* to their reconstruction.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE RED CROSS IN U.S.A.—It is just possible, says the *Indiana Pharmacist*, that Congress will pass a law prohibiting the use of the red cross as a trade-mark by any mercantile concern. The Red Cross Society, organised in 1864, complain that the use of their symbol by others works them an injury, and ask that its use be stopped.

TEA-PLANTATIONS IN THE CAUCASUS.—The experimental culture of tea in the Caucasus has been so successful that one of the principal Moscow tea-merchants has decided to lay down a large tea-plantation near Batoum. Supplies of plants and a number of Chinese workmen have been procured from China, and planting is to be commenced at once.

EXTENSION OF PEPPERMINT-GROWING IN MICHIGAN.—The cultivation of peppermint has been commenced in the vicinity of Jackson, Mich., with a fair prospect of success. The owners of two extensive tracts have each planted a large area with peppermint this spring, and the plants are reported as doing well. On one of the farms the owners propose to erect a still and extract the oil from the plant. Should the cultivation prove a success, a number of farmers propose to plant peppermint next season.

ANTIDOTE FOR PRUSSIC ACID.—Dr. Johann Antal, a chemist and toxicologist of note, has reported to the Hungarian Society of Physicians that he has discovered a new chemical compound, the nitrate of cobalt, which, he says, is a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cyanide of potassium or prussic acid. He tried the antidote first on animals, and afterwards on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. In not a single case did the antidote prove a failure. [But nitrate of cobalt is

not a new chemical compound by any means, and it is decidedly exceptional to hear of forty *living* persons who have been poisoned with prussic acid.—Ed.].

NEW ROSIN STANDARDS IN U.S.A.—The Inspection Committee of the Savannah Board of Trade have held a meeting recently to select and approve the types of samples to be furnished to the inspectors to be used in grading rosins on that market. The Board has recently adopted several amendments to the rules regarding rosin inspection. It is required that all samples shall be at least seven-eighths of an inch square, and taken from at least 6 inches from the surface of the rosin, and the grading must be made to conform to the standard approved by the Board. The standard samples are marked "Approved by the Savannah Board of Trade," and are kept constantly on hand in the exchange room at Savannah. The inspectors are required to sample at the bottom, head, or side of the barrel, of at least 5 per cent. of every mark of rosin grading K, or better quality, and should false packing be discovered, they must examine the entire lot of false packing, and the expense of this examination must be paid by the seller of the rosin. Every mixed packed barrel will be marked with both highest and lowest grade, and both samples exhibited. This rosin will then be sold on its merits without reference to either grade, but if there is no special agreement made the settlement will be made at the price of the lowest grade.

THE BENGAL SHELLAC INDUSTRY.—The principal district in Bengal producing lac used in the preparation of shellac is the large tract of hilly country covering the Chota Nagpore division and overlapping the western parts of the Burdwan and the northern parts of the Orissa division. The principal lac-factories are in the Lohardugga and Manbhoom districts of the Chota Nagpore division, and in the Bancoora and Beerbhoom districts of the Burdwan division. Stick and shellac are largely exported from Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Bancoora. There is still an active demand for shellac, but lac-dye has been all but superseded by coal-tar dyes. The dye, which at one time used to sell at twice the price of shellac, now sells at the nominal price of Rs.3 to Rs.4 per maund. A few maunds are occasionally exported by sea to other parts of India. A little dye is also prepared as a cosmetic for use by Hindoo women. The manufacture of shellac is an important industry in the Bancoora district, and is chiefly carried on in the town of Sonamookhi. The main supply of the article for all the factories in Bancoora is obtained from the districts of the Chota Nagpore division. The industry is followed to a large extent at Shambazaar, in the Beerbhoom district. Shellac and lac-dye are also manufactured at Mankur and Deynuggur in Burdwan. There is a lac-factory at Cossipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and the outturn there during 1891 was valued at Rs.12,00,000.

PERSIAN MANNA.—Manna, or "Gez," as it is locally called, is collected from a shrub found in the districts of Khonsar, Feridan, and Chahar Mahal, in the consular district of Ispahan, Persia. It has been identified as derived from *Astragalus anisacanthus*. When made up into a sweetmeat, as is done in Ispahan, it has the appearance of flour. It is sent all over Persia, and is much esteemed. The way of preparing this gez, or manna, is as follows:—To 10 lbs. of the crude stuff 5 lbs. of boiling water are added and well mixed, then strained, and afterwards placed over a slow fire. The refuse and impure matter falls to the bottom, and the gez is left pure. Of this one portion is taken and mixed with $1\frac{1}{4}$ time the quantity of good moist sugar in a very shallow dish, and placed over a very slow fire. Next a quantity of white of egg, varying according to the consistency of the manna, is put in a separate dish, and well beaten up. When thoroughly beaten up this is poured into the dish containing the gez and sugar mixture, and all well mixed over a slow fire. When it forms into strings when pulled by hand it is ready for making into cakes. Pistachio-nuts and almonds are cut up fine and put into the cakes as they are made. Some are made without any such addition, but the former is more esteemed. It somewhat resembles the French sweetmeat "nougat." Each cake is sprinkled with flour, and put into boxes for sale. If a cake is taken in the hand and bent it will not break, but when given a smart tap with a hard object it breaks up easily. An inferior class of gez is made with honey. The best gez comes from Khonsar, and is known as "gez konsari."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE new Council, or the old Council with the one new member, met at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday forenoon. There were present Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Cross, Gostling, Greenish, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Martin, Newsholme, Schacht, Southall, Storrar, and Young. Mr. Carteighe occupied the chair and Mr. Cross the vice-chair. The absentees were Messrs. Bottle, Martindale, and Richardson; but a note was received from Mr. Martindale saying that he was detained at business for half an hour.

The minutes of the meetings held in May were read and confirmed.

"NEXT BUSINESS IS THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT,"

said Mr. CARTEIGHE. Straightway the Secretary began to distribute ballot-papers, and when that was over a ballot-box was produced. This is a new piece of furniture for the Council-room. Hitherto our reporter's hat has figured on these eventful occasions; but now the handsome, polished oak box, with letter-hole on top and black handle at each side, reminding one of a church collection-box, did service. And it did it well for the sitting member, the vote coming out as follows:—

Carteighe	13
Hills	3
Hampson	1

The eighteenth paper was a blank.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he supposed his colleagues knew what they were about in re-electing him, but he found a difficulty in using appropriate language in acknowledging the further honour they conferred upon him. He could not say that he did not feel like people who had served twelve years' penal servitude, and on an extension of their term thought they scarcely deserved it.

VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP.

On a vote being taken in the same manner, Mr. W. Gowen Cross, of Shrewsbury, was re-elected Vice-President. The names and figures of the voting were:—Cross, 11; Storrar, 3; Atkins, 1; Hills, 1; and Newsholme, 1.

Mr. CROSS, in acknowledging, said he would have liked to have given way to someone else, but since the desire of his fellow-members was to keep him in the responsible office he would endeavour to do his best during the year. As papers were being distributed for

THE TREASURESHIP

ballot, Mr. SCHACHT asked the President if this election must be by ballot, to which the PRESIDENT replied that there was no "must" about it—simply the custom of the Council. The voting was practically unanimous for Mr. Hampson—viz., seventeen out of eighteen—the one cast for Mr. Allen doubtless coming from the Treasurer himself. There was applause when the President declared Mr. Hampson to be re-elected; and, replying, Mr. HAMPSON said the treasurer had very limited powers. His only responsibility as to the economics of the Society was a personal one, for the Council spent the money; and he hoped the Council would help him in being economical. (Laughter.)

OTHER ANNUAL BUSINESS.

The standing orders were adopted.

Mr. Richard Bremridge was, amidst acclamation, re-appointed Secretary and Registrar.

Dr. B. H. Paul and Mr. Humphrey were reappointed editor and sub-editor.

Mr. E. M. Holmes, the curator, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, an assistant-secretary in Scotland, were also reappointed.

Messrs. Gerrard, White, and Pinchin were appointed to set the questions and examine the papers in the Jacob Bell Scholarship examination in July.

Messrs. Dott and Jack were appointed for the similar duty in regard to the Council prizes examination.

A number of persons were elected to membership, &c., of the Society.

FINANCE.

The committee reported a balance on the General Fund account of 1,448*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* At the beginning of May there was 4,211*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and during the month 917*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was received: 2,000*l.* was placed on deposit, and the demands of the previous month satisfied, leaving the above-stated balance. Now, 1,716*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was required to meet current expenses, 1,000*l.* of this being for the Edinburgh building fund.

The Benevolent Fund showed a balance of 969*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, of which 215*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* was received during the month, including about 100*l.* in subscriptions. The Donation account was increased by 100*l.*—a legacy—and there was no alteration in the Orphan Fund.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the payments included the fees to examiners, which under the new system were paid a month later than before. The legacy was from the estate of Mr. G. Baggett Francis, a pharmacist who came from the wing of Jacob Bell, and who had always taken an interest in the Society and its affairs. The payment to the Edinburgh building fund was the second thousand, and it would practically complete the work in connection with the new examination-hall. In this connection he acknowledged the great assistance the Society is receiving from Mr. Ewing, chairman of the Executive, who is on the spot and constantly looking after the work.

The report was adopted, Mr. CARTEIGHE adding that the subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund included 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* from the Chemists' Assistants' Association, which had been collected at their social evenings.

After the arrangement of committees the report of the

BENEVOLENT FUND

was taken in committee. There were eight cases, one of which was not entertained. Grants of 20*l.*, two of 15*l.*, and four of 10*l.* were recommended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that all the cases in which relief was given were very deserving. One was a chemist and druggist who had broken down at the early age of 51. He was fit for a little light employment, such as taking temporary charge of a country business, and any who could give him assistance in that way should write to Mr. Bremridge. Mr. Cross also mentioned the application of the boy Wilkinson, aged 8, for admission to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough. He was the son of a chemist deceased, and the case was a most deserving one. He could not do better than quote what Canon Fleming said regarding Mrs. Wilkinson. She had been a teacher of cookery for more than fifteen years, and had taught at thirty to forty schools, her pupils numbering 400 to 500 a week. She had also lectured at Glasgow and other large towns. By these means she had supported her husband when his health broke down, and since his death had supported her family. Now she herself had completely broken down in health owing to overwork, and she would be glad of all the support she could get for her boy's election.

The PRESIDENT added that he knew this to be a most deserving case, and he hoped the trade would support the boy Wilkinson. This was not a case of charity; it was the duty of every man to assist in such a case. Mrs. Wilkinson was a brave woman. (Hear, hear.)

A sum of 40*l.* was voted from the Hills Orphan Fund for the maintenance of the Council's orphan.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On the motion to ask the Library Committee to arrange in regard to this matter,

Mr. SCHACHT suggested that a gentleman belonging to our own body should be selected to deliver the address. For fourteen or fifteen years they had gone outside pharmacy, and he thought this was humiliating. The first seven or eight gentlemen who had delivered the address were distinguished pharmacists, and he submitted that they acquitted themselves with very great credit. He could not help thinking that there are those in our own body of equal ability to those who had been introduced. Beyond that he felt that they ought to be able to perform their own functions.

Medical schools and lawyers' societies did not depart from their own hodies to get men to do these things, and why should pharmacists?

Mr. HARRISON supported this suggestion. Besides the humiliation of going out of our own body, he thought there was another consideration—viz, that the address of a distinguished pharmacist would lead the way and would tend to elevate the calling.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the committee had deliberately gone the other way.

The TREASURER called attention to the fact that Mr. Schacht's suggestion was not a binding instruction.

The matter was referred to the Library, &c., Committee.

SOME MINOR MATTERS.

An application from the Three Towns Chemists' Association for a materia-medica cabinet was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Alfred Wigginton, 137 Sloane Street, S.W., was appointed divisional secretary for Chelsea.

The Notts Chemists' Association thanked the Council for its publications.

The Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association sent its resolution approving of the Pharmacy Bill.

Several communications were read regarding

THE INCREASED SPIRIT-TAX.

First, the Burnley memorial; second, a letter from Mr. Carlton, of Peterborough, and one from the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, urging the Council and the President to do their best to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The PRESIDENT stated that the matter had been very fully considered by the General Purposes Committee the previous night, and they recommended that no representation should be made to the Treasury. He explained that the spirit-tax had always been a keenly-felt burden, and there was probably greater dissatisfaction about it here than abroad, where the tax was lower and its influence upon manufactures not so much felt. For some time serious attempts had been made to devise a spirit which could be used only for manufacturing purposes, but so far these had failed. In considering the proposed addition of 6d. to the tax the committee came to the conclusion that if this were to be done, it was not practicable to exempt any class of spirit from the revenue. He might inform the memorialists that it was said to be the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should the opposition to the fresh 6d. grow, to take it away and put another penny on the income-tax. The committee were very strongly of opinion that it would not be an advantage to the trade to have duty-free spirit, for as soon as they get cheap spirituous medicines they would be led into all sorts of trouble. The Council would have spared no effort to move in the matter had it been an advantage to the trade, but they were distinctly of opinion that it would be a disadvantage.

POISONOUS PATENTED MEDICINES.

Mr. MARTIN called attention to an editorial note in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week regarding a new patent for a medicine. It was stated there: "Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Council may regard this as a poisonous patented medicine. If so, they know what to do." It might be as well, in the public interest, for the President to say what the Council were doing in these matters.

The PRESIDENT said that all specifications for medicines were examined as published, and every one containing poison was put into the hands of the lawyers for report. In this particular instance the necessary details had been undertaken for having the validity of the patent contested. (Hear, hear.)

SALTERS' COMPANY'S RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

The PRESIDENT next submitted and read the following statement from the research committee:—

The Research Committee has to report to the Council that it has received with much pleasure from the Court of the Salters' Company the following regulations relating to the award of the Salters' Company's Research Fellowship.

These regulations the Research Committee has unanimously accepted, and are as follows:—

Rules and Regulations for the award of the Salters' Company's Fellowship for the encouragement of higher Chemical Research.

1. The subject of the Fellowship shall be chemistry considered especially in its relation to pharmacology—that is, the application of the newest methods of scientific chemistry to the elucidation of pharmacological problems.
2. The Fellowship shall be of the annual value of 100l., and shall be tenable for not more than three years in succession, except by special permission of the Court of the Salters' Company. If a Fellow who has already held the office for one or two years desires to be re-elected, he shall renew his application each year, and his nomination shall be subject to his work having been carried on to the satisfaction of the Director of the Research Laboratory. The Fellow elected shall devote his whole time to research in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the supervision of the Director, and he shall not hold any other office or appointment except by special permission of the Court of the Salters' Company, granted on the strong recommendation of the Director and of the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society. Any person duly qualified in the methods of chemical research shall be eligible for selection, preference being given to a candidate who has already worked for one or more sessions in the Research Laboratory.
3. The nomination of the Fellow shall be made to the Court of the Salters' Company by the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, on the recommendation of the Director of the Research Laboratory, who shall adopt any method he shall consider desirable to test the fitness of a candidate. The election of the Fellow shall be made by the Court of the Salters' Company, which meets on the first Thursday in October of each year.

True Copy.

EDW. LIONEL SCOTT,

Clerk of Salters' Company.

The Committee will proceed to the selection of the Research Fellow at their meeting on July 3, and request that written applications for this fellowship may be sent to the Director of the Research Laboratory before June 30.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that these regulations be minuted, and that the committee should meet on July 3 to select a candidate, said that he would take the opportunity to move a formal vote of thanks to the company for their liberality. The company had been doing good in many ways, and had even been seeking opportunities for trying to give such assistance as this which was now extended to the Society's Research Laboratory.

The Vice-President, Mr. Martin, the Treasurer, and Mr. Martindale also commented upon the company's liberal spirit, and the Treasurer added the suggestion that the selection of the fellow should be advertised in the *Athenæum* and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. This matter was left in the hands of the President and Secretary.

MR. SARGENT.

A letter was read from Mr. Feaver Clarke, of Gravesend, complaining of the conduct of Mr. G. W. Sargent in writing a libellous letter regarding him to the goods-manager of the South-Eastern Railway at Gravesend. The letter gave even a longer catalogue than usual of frauds which he alleged Mr. Clarke to have committed. Mr. Clarke sought the protection of the Council, and asked them to put in force the powers which they have under the by-laws, section 17, clause 2.

This clause empowers the Council, on the petition of any member or associate of the Society, to take into consideration the conduct of any other member or associate, and if necessary to expel him.

The PRESIDENT said the Council had no option in the matter, and the first step to take was for the Secretary to write to Mr. Sargent.

Mr. SCHACHT asked if the Council had ever exercised its powers to expel a member?

"Yes, yes," was the general reply.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

A sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Messrs. Hills, Martin, Martindale, and Storrar, reported as follows regarding the Boards of Examiners:—

The sub-committee appointed to consider the method of

conducting the Society's examinations and the conditions under which the Boards of Examiners are appointed, has had before it details of the arrangements under which other examining bodies perform their duties.

After full consideration, the sub-committee is unanimously of opinion that the present method of conducting the Society's examinations other than the "First" should be changed, and that provision should be made for the appointment of examiners who are engaged in teaching chemistry and botany.

It is considered desirable that no examiner should be deemed to be eligible for re-appointment for more than four consecutive years.

The sub-committee makes the following recommendations:—

1. The Board of Examiners to include in future a certain number of teachers of chemistry and botany in Universities, University Colleges, or other public institutions approved by the Council—say, two in chemistry and two in botany on the Board for England and Wales, and one each in chemistry and botany on the Board for Scotland.

2. The members of each Board to be appointed annually as at present, but no member who has been in office for four years consecutively to be eligible for re-election until after an interval of one year.

3. A certain number of the present members of the Boards of Examiners who have been examiners for more than four years to be ineligible for election according to seniority of service—say, three of the Board for England and Wales and two of the Board for Scotland, each year. The order of seniority to be decided by lot where two or more examiners have served for the same period.

4. The Major examination to be conducted by the examiners engaged in teaching chemistry and botany, in association with one or two other examiners appointed by the Boards.

5. The practical chemistry of the Minor examination to be conducted by the examiners engaged in teaching chemistry, in association with as many other examiners appointed by the Boards as may be required.

6. The oral examination in chemistry and botany for the Minor examination to be conducted by the examiners engaged in teaching those subjects, in association with as many other examiners appointed by the Boards as may be required.

7. No change is considered necessary in the mode of conducting the examination in the other subjects of the syllabus.

With regard to the syllabus, it seems to the sub-committee that some such recommendations as the following ought to be added by the Council:—

Having regard to the large percentage of failures in the Minor examination, the Council considers it in the interests of candidates to point out that it is desirable before presenting themselves for examination that they shall have received a systematic course of instruction occupying a period of not less than six months.

This course should include at least 60 lectures in chemistry, 18 hours' work in each week at practical chemistry, 45 lectures and demonstrations in botany, and 25 lectures and demonstrations in materia medica.

The sub-committee is of opinion that the present system of remunerating members of the Boards of Examiners should be replaced by the capitation-fee system generally adopted—viz., the payment to the Boards of a fixed sum per head for each candidate attending for examination.

The PRESIDENT said that this matter had occupied the attention of the committee for three or four months. They had been in communication with other examining Boards and had made a careful study of their rules and regulations, and these proposals were the outcome. They had considered the matter from the point of view of the public safety, and of the confidence of the public and of the Privy Council in their examination system. Two years ago the Council had made a change in the Major and Minor examinations, and the consequence was a great increase in the chemistry of the Minor. They had gradually worked up a system which had done extremely well. This was true of the examinations as a whole, and it was particularly noticeable that they had kept up with the advances in chemistry and botany, so that now they thought they might call in assistance in these subjects. It was proposed that the professorial examiners should work in association with the pharmaceutical examiners. The former would be part and parcel of the Board, which would be a benefit to the pharmaceutical examiners and to the Board as a whole. There was something to be said for a proposal which had been made to take chemistry and botany out of the Minor, and deal with them in a written exami-

nation, conducted by the professors, but this would not keep up the oneness of the Board, which he considered so very important. The President reminded the meeting that the Apothecaries' Society used to conduct their examinations on a similar principle to that which they did—their own members were the examiners. When the Medical Act was before the House of Commons, it actually was suggested that the diploma of the Apothecaries' Society should be disqualified; but a compromise was agreed to which allowed professorial examiners to be introduced into the Court of Examiners. Dentists and veterinary surgeons also have teachers on their Boards, and he thought the time had now come when they should take this step. At the same time he wished to say, on behalf of the sub-committee, that they had nothing but praise for their examiners. They simply moved because the step had to be taken sooner or later. As they now required systematic scientific knowledge from their candidates, it was right that they should be examined by men who were in touch with such knowledge. This they could not expect from pharmacists, who had to generalise science in their business. Teachers could best examine in these subjects. He had felt it the greatest difficulty to place himself in the position of the student. It was not so with the teacher. Again he desired to say that it was in no spirit of dissatisfaction with the work of the examiners that these proposals were submitted, but as concomitant with the Act of 1868, and that it was better to lead than to follow. As to the retirement at the end of four years, he explained that that was almost universal, and he was happy to think that, in adopting it, the Council had the assurance that there were young men coming forward who were competent to take their share in examination-work. The four years' principle was a good one, but any idea that an appointment was made for life was not. The President proceeded to explain that the retirement principle would apply to the whole Board, and that since the new system of examination had come in force, payment of fees on the basis of attendance was found to be unsatisfactory. The proposal now was to have the honorarium upon the number of candidates actually examined. Finally, he mentioned that the statement regarding study was for the guidance of candidates or their guardians.

Mr. GOSTLING thought they might have said ten months instead of six.

The VICE-PRESIDENT expressed his gratefulness for the excellent explanation which the President had given, and thought the less they added to it the better.

Mr. SCHACHT thought it should be clearly understood that this was a tentative matter—an experiment. He agreed with the proposal as far as it went, but was afraid that, with a Board containing two sets of men, with different qualifications, it might be unfair to candidates not to know which they would get. He would have preferred that botany and chemistry, and even materia medica, should be taken only by the professorial examiners.

Mr. ATKINS considered that it would be a misfortune if such a complete change of examination organisation should be made without a word from the Council. The recommendation was really a phase of evolution—a necessary result of what was done two years ago. He believed that the change would work beneficially. The introduction of teachers was the right thing, yet he felt strongly the righteousness of the President's tribute to their own examiners.

Mr. MARTIN, as a member of the sub-committee, pointed out to Mr. Schacht that the teachers and practical men would be associated in the examinations. There was a reason for this, as the committee were anxious to prevent the examinations becoming ultra-scientific. The whole proposal was one which put the method of examination on a true basis, and he hoped that it would be a permanent arrangement.

Mr. STORRAR said he had joined the committee with the idea that no change was needed, but as a result of the inquiry he was strongly of opinion that the change could not be made too soon. (Hear, hear.) Like the President he did not regard the proposal as a slur upon the examiners. It was really a thing they ought to do to keep the Society in line with similar bodies. He was also strongly of opinion that appointment for four years was the right thing, and thought the principle should be extended to the Council. (Laughter.)

Mr. MARTINDALE, as an old examiner, considered that the examination would be much strengthened by the reform.

Mr. HILLS pointed out that one result of the change would be that candidates would have a better chance, as it was well known that teachers were more in touch and sympathy with the young than anybody else.

The TREASURER also approved of the proposals.

Mr. JOHNSTON, while agreeing, questioned if the system of retiring by rotation would work as smoothly as was expected. He also pointed out that in the provinces it would be difficult for apprentices and young assistants to get the six months' instruction advised. Their masters could not spare such long absence, or their parents could not afford to send them to a college.

The PRESIDENT, replying to that, said the course of instruction could be spread over three or four years if need be; what the recommendation said was that it should not be taken in less than six months. They wanted to show that the idea of a Minor candidate being able to get up the subjects in two or three months was quite a mistake.

The proposal was adopted, and, on the suggestion of Mr. STORRAR, it was referred to the Library Committee to consider as to the selection of the professorial examiners and other matters arising from the resolution. The resolution comes into effect for next year.

CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

The President and Messrs. Greenish and Martindale were appointed delegates to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held at Buda-Pesth on September 1 to 9. The PRESIDENT said he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Section, saying that they meant to do everything to make English visitors comfortable.

This was all the public business.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN SCAIFE, 10 Mincing Lane, E.C., and late of Liverpool, Chemical Merchant and Broker.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, this bankrupt applied for an order of discharge.

Mr. A. H. Wildy, Official Receiver, attended with the report, and Mr. W. Saunderson opposed the application on behalf of the petitioning creditor.

It appeared from the report of the Official Receiver that the failure occurred last March, the accounts showing ranking liabilities 1,314*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and no assets whatever. The bankrupt in 1884 purchased for 100*l.* the business of a manufacturer of chemicals and drysaltery products, carried on at Liverpool and Dublin, and subsequently having an office at 186 Leadenhall Street, under the style of Dubidad, Adams & Co. After carrying on the business for twelve months, he turned it into a limited company with a capital of 10,000*l.* In 1887 the company was wound up, and the bankrupt subsequently, in conjunction with a relative of his wife's, bought back the business. In December, 1893, the bankrupt sold his interest in the business for 500*l.* He has also traded in partnership at Merton as varnish-makers, under the style of "The Amber Varnish Company," but that business was sold in February. The failure was attributed by the bankrupt to a verdict of 60*l.* obtained against him in November, 1893, by the petitioning creditor in an action for the seduction of his daughter.

Mr. Saunderson charged bankrupt with trading with knowledge of insolvency, and after some discussion the learned Registrar adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

Re ISAAC L. LEVY, 20 Houndsditch, Sponge-merchant.

THIS debtor has now filed accounts at the London Bankruptcy Court showing: Unsecured creditors, 1,554*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; fully-secured creditors, 850*l.*, holding securities estimated to produce 925*l.*; and other liabilities, 3,271*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* (not expected to rank). No assets are disclosed, and the deficiency is estimated at 1,554*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The receiving order was made on a creditor's petition last March, and at the first meeting of creditors the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be administered in bankruptcy.

It appears from the report of Mr. E. Leadam Hough,

Official Receiver, that the debtor from 1871 to October 11 last carried on business as sponge-merchant under the style of "I. Levy" (and also for a short time during 1893 as "The Brushmakers' Association"), at 9 Commercial Street, E., and 29 Houndsditch, E.C. The debtor attributes his insolvency chiefly to liability on accommodation bills, to bad debts, and to his expenditure having exceeded profits.

The trustee under the deed of assignment holds possession of the books of account kept in the business. The debtor states that they consisted of cash, day, and bill books, and general ledger, and that they were both imperfect and incomplete.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beale, G. B., and O'Meara, W. J., general medical practitioners, Queen Anne's Avenue, South Tottenham, N., under the style of Beale & O'Meara.

Casson, C. L., and Casson, W. H., paint and colour manufacturers, Liverpool, under the style of Casson & Co.

Parker, P. T., and Parker, A. H., Drighlington, near Bradford, mineral-water manufacturers.

Puddy, J., Puddy, A. J., and Gregory, G., jun., produce brokers, Mining Lane, E.C., under the style of J. Puddy & Co.; so far as regards G. Gregory.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Birch, George William (trading as Huskisson & Co.), Birmingham, oil, colour, and varnish manufacturer.

Stamp, Elizabeth Ann Margaret, and Bointon, Francis Bower (trading in co-partnership as Stamp, Bointon, jun., & Co.), Harrogate and Southampton, sole proprietors and manufacturers of Tit-Bits sauce or Tit-Bits relish.

ADJUDICATION.

Barron, Ell, Thornaby-on-Tees, late bottle manufacturer.

MARRIAGE.

BUCHAN — RAMSAY.—At Gardyne Street, Friockheim, N.B., on June 5, by the Rev. P. A. Andrew, David D. Buchan, chemist, Friockheim, to Jessie Dorward, daughter of Mr. James Ramsay, late stationmaster, Arbroath.

DEATHS.

CLEMITSON.—At Denton House, Evering Road, Stoke Newington, N., on June 3, from pneumonia, Mr. Peter James Clemitson, aged 57, for many years representative of Messrs. Brand & Co., Mayfair. Deceased leaves a widow and two grown-up sons.

COLLEY.—On June 3, at Owen Street, Tipton, Staffordshire, Mr. Benjamin Colley, chemist and druggist, suddenly. Aged 48.

FISHER.—On May 30, Mr. Henry Fisher, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ramsgate. Aged 64. The deceased gentleman was a well-known tradesman of the town, and at one time occupied the position of chairman of the Borough Tradesmen's Association.

HEMMONS.—On April 16, at Windsor, Victoria, Australia, Mr. Fred Hemmons, eldest son of Mr. Isaac Hemmons, of Bristol. The deceased gentleman emigrated to Australia nearly forty years ago, and with his brother set up in business as wholesale chemists in Melbourne.

MACHON.—On May 29, Robert Machon, chemist and druggist, formerly of Derby.

MOFFITT.—The death is reported of Mr. John S. Moffitt, of the Moffitt-West Drug Company, St. Louis, a gigantic wholesale concern which has been built up during the past five years. Mr. Moffitt was a man on the bright side of 40, and was exceedingly energetic and popular.

GROCERS v. CHEMISTS.

AT the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held last week at the Society's House in Bloomsbury, the Chairman (Mr. M. Carteighe) devoted the principal portion of his speech, in moving the adoption of the annual report, to the attempts made by the Society, in courts of law and other places, to secure a monopoly in the sale of all goods containing poisons. Of course, the foremost feature was the prosecutions which the Society had instituted against grocers and other unregistered persons for selling poisonous preparations, and he thought "they had succeeded in enforcing respect for the law in a great many parts of the country." Regarding the subject from a different standpoint, we believe that the Society has created disgust at the way in which it has gone for penalties in all directions without showing that consideration for ignorance of the law which was reasonable. There are many laws which are fairly well understood, but the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was so much misunderstood that even the Society charged with its enforcement failed for nearly twenty-five years either to understand or to attempt to obtain a definition of the term "patent medicine," whilst the definition of the term "poison" is even now so undecided that Mr. Carteighe said: "So far they had not got any way toward the definition of a poison." Surely to press for penalties against persons for illegally selling poisons when they have not got the term defined is not likely to create a respect for law. He said, in defence of the fact that there would be a heavy law bill for the Society to pay, that they "had to be magnanimous, and say they would forego costs" when they took certain proceedings. We fear many of our readers who have been called on to pay penalties will hardly give this Society credit for much magnanimity. We learn from the same speech that Mr. Carteighe fears that any attempt to get Parliament to grant monopolies such as this Society has been making, by asking that the sale of carbolic acid shall be restricted to registered chemists, will not succeed. There is little doubt that he is correct in his apprehension, for we believe the Privy Council is not disposed to put more power in the hands of this Society—which only represents about one-third of the chemists and druggists—than it already possesses.

We can also assure Mr. Carteighe that the grocers are not likely in future to quietly submit to the creation of monopolies as they have been in the past. One passage in this address, however, is so manifestly fair that it must be quoted. Referring to the recent prosecutions of chemists who have been fined for omitting to carry out the requirements of their own Act of Parliament, Mr. Carteighe said: "They had no right with one hand to prosecute the huckster for selling poisons, and to assume that it was not their own duty to comply with the conditions of section 17 [of the Pharmacy Act]. If they were to be licensed to sell poisons, it was their duty to observe with the utmost strictness the letter of the law." That is precisely our contention. But the law is so framed that even chemists find it impossible to observe its letter, and therefore they sell these proprietary medicines which they say contain poison in the same way and with no more restrictions than are used by grocers. How, then, are the public to be protected by making a monopoly for chemists in the sale of such articles? The absurdity of the contention about the danger of grocers selling these goods is self-evident, and will, we hope, ere long be declined by the Legislature as the ground for maintaining the present condition of affairs. We are glad to find that the present indefinite position of the matter, which is the result of recent legal decisions, is not to remain. The decision against the proprietors of Powell's balsam is to be taken to the Court of Appeal, and will shortly be heard, and then we shall see what sort of definition of the term "poison" will be given by Lord Esher and his colleagues. Much depends on the result of this appeal, which is, of course, being eagerly awaited. In the meantime, we should think that that "magnanimity" of which Mr. Carteighe boasts will cause this Society to refrain from pressing for further penalties from other shopkeepers until the Court of Appeal

pronounces a justification of their action or otherwise. If, on the contrary, they still persist in prosecuting, they will draw down upon themselves even stronger terms of condemnation than those addressed to their counsel at Exeter last week by Judge Edge, who said, in reference to one of their cases which was before him: "The defendant is a poor old man about 70 years of age, and I do not know what public benefit will be derived from punishing him." Evidently his Honour was not impressed with the "magnanimity" of this Society.—*Grocer*.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND THE MEDICINE-STAMP.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST called this week on several of the principal wholesale homœopathic chemists to ask how they took the decision in the case of *Smith v. Mason*. One of the penalties which that judgment imposed was, it will be remembered, in respect of a bottle of homœopathic tincture of *nux vomica*, and the ground of the liability to medicine-stamp duty was that in a price-list issued by the defendant the medicinal uses of the remedy were named.

Mr. Ross, of the firm of Leath & Ross, said some of their chemist customers had written to them about this decision, but, in his opinion, it did not affect the medicines as they put them up. They put no uses on the labels, and their little handbook had been closely examined by the officials at Somerset House, who had declared only about a year ago that as it now appears it did not render the medicines sold liable to medicine-stamp duty. Mr. Ross said he would like to satisfy THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on this point, and, in response to his request, his manager described several discussions he had had with the solicitors of the Inland Revenue, and showed the final result in the booklet as it is now printed, purged of all reference to specialities or other dutiable expressions, and bearing on its cover the familiar stamp, "Not liable to duty." Mr. Ross said it was not for them to discover the distinction between the way they sold homœopathic medicines and that which the Court had found to infringe the Act; but he thought they had done everything possible, and had fully satisfied the Board of Inland Revenue.

At James Epps & Co.'s City house our representative saw the manager. He knew all about the matter as soon as it was mentioned. "I have read about it in your journal," he explained, "but it will not affect us in the least."

"How is that?"

"Well, we had the thing threshed out seven or eight years ago—1886, I think it was. We saw the Somerset House people, and, in consequence of their representations, called in all medicines with certain labels and recommendations. We have been quite aware that Mason's people, amongst others, were wrong."

"Do you consider that the decision will influence the retail trade?"

"Not if retailers do as we have been doing for eight years. We have no trouble."

"What about your pamphlets and handbills?"

"Our 'Homœopathic Family Instructor' is put in medicine-cases if people want it—and they pay for it. That is no advertisement. Any preparation of ours which is recommended by handbill or otherwise is stamped. We have also discussed with Somerset House that question about, say, aconite tr. being "a solution of a simple drug," but they convinced us long ago that the exemption does not apply to spirituous tinctures. So we are right on that point, too."

The confident manner of Messrs. Epps's manager was in itself an assurance that there is no risk in selling homœopathic medicines if one does not do what the defendants in the Durham case did.

Mr. Watson, of Watson & Wates, was engrossed in his counting-room when our representative called at 93 Leadenhall Street. He viewed Mr. Justice Cave's decision with perfect equanimity. "Of course, we have known all along

that we must not give uses on the labels. Here is one of ours that was suppressed:—

CHAMOMILLA.

Infantile Diarrhoea and Children's simple disorders consequent upon Teething.

Dose.—Every three hours; more often if necessary.

ADULT . . .	3	Pilules, or 3 drops of Tincture.
FOURTEEN . .	2	" 2 " "
SEVEN . . .	1	" 1 " "
INFANT . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

WATSON & WATES.

We had these printed before we thought of sending them to Somerset House, and they were all returned to us marked 'Liable.' That was when we started eight years ago. Such labels as that were used by some firms then, and I know that they are still used. Why, one firm have labels practically similar marked 'Not liable' by Somerset House. No; we don't put any handbill along with the bottles of medicines."

"What about your 'Concise Guide to Homœopathy'—you give that free, don't you?"

"Yes; but the 'Guide' is on similar plan to Ruddock's book, which sells at 1s. Where are you to draw the line? Our 'Guide' has 64 pages and cover. Here's another gratis one of 222 pages, and Ruddock's has 350 pages. They all do the same thing—give notes on diseases, and the remedies which may be used in treating them."

"I see you don't say, 'Aconite is most valuable, &c., for colds,' but, under 'Colds,' aconite is strongly recommended amongst other things for checking or curing. What does Somerset House say to that? Have you tried them?"

"No; but at least one customer put the book before them years ago, and we have heard no more about it. We have had no trouble ourselves, except that about the labels. As to the 'Guide,' if it had to go I don't think it would affect sales much. Chemists must be as careful about what they say of homœopathic medicines in their price-lists as they are about other medicines."

CHEMISTS v. MEDICAL MEN IN CAPE COLONY.

THE agitation among South African pharmacists against the granting of chemists' licences to medical men, to which we referred on page 756 of our last issue, has led to further developments. On May 11 a deputation of the Pharmacy Board of Cape colony, headed by the President, Mr. Wm. Pocock, waited upon the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Faure) at Cape Town, for the purpose of submitting to him the views of the Pharmacy Board upon this question and upon the reconstruction of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Pocock, in stating the case from the pharmaceutical point of view, claimed that the deputation represented not only the chemists throughout the colony, but that their views had the sympathy of a large number of medical practitioners and of the outside public. The Medical Council who, said Mr. Pocock, only represented a section of the medical profession in the colony, sought to establish the principle that a medical practitioner is entitled to take out a chemist's licence and to be legally placed on the same footing as a chemist and druggist in this colony, and on this subject there was absolutely no hope of an agreement between the medical practitioners and the chemists. The latter would never consent to recognise a principle that was not admitted in any European country or, as far as he could gather, in any country in the world. In Cape Colony medical practitioners were allowed by Act 34 of 1891 to dispense their own medicines, but they now wanted to go much further and to be allowed, by keeping open shop, to compete with chemists and shopkeepers. One argument that had been advanced on behalf of the doctors was that there were so few chemists in the country districts, that it was absolutely necessary, for the convenience of the public, that medical men should be allowed to sell drugs. The Pharmacy Board were quite prepared to admit that there was not a large number of chemists in the outlying districts, but that this was mainly attributable to the fact that the doctors

by means of the facilities hitherto possessed by them effectually prevented a chemist and druggist from making a living in these places, and if any other privileges were granted to them it would still further tend to diminish the number of chemists in the country.

Mr. Faure asked if the Medical Council were really keen upon establishing the principle of medical men being allowed to practise as chemists and druggists.

Mr. Pocock said that he believed the movement set on foot by the Medical Council was originally for the purpose of meeting one or two isolated cases in the country, but at the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board the representative of the Medical Council distinctly stated that the Council claimed the right, on behalf of medical practitioners, for any doctor to be licensed as a chemist.

Proceeding, Mr. Pocock stated that while the Pharmacy Board were firmly resolved as to their course of action, they were prepared to compromise by accepting the proposal of the Government contained in section 8 of the proposed Stamp Act which had been recently published in the *Government Gazette*, and which provides for the issue of an annual licence to medical practitioners to sell and dispense medicines in places where there are no chemists and druggists practising as such. It would, however, be necessary that this section (with some verbal and other alterations) should be incorporated in an amended Pharmacy Act, and that the minimum distance from the nearest chemist should be included.

Mr. Faure: If you are prepared to concede this point, and to recognise the right of a medical man to sell drugs and chemicals in an outlying country place, are not your arguments as to the general unfitness of medical practitioners to practise as chemists and druggists somewhat fallacious?

Mr. Pocock: We absolutely decline to recognise the right of a medical practitioner to practise as a chemist and druggist unless he has been specially qualified by training to do so, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the exigencies of some of the country districts require that some facility should be afforded to the public for obtaining supplies of simple drugs and chemicals; and it is for this reason that we are prepared to compromise. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the licence referred to is only a fiscal licence, under which the holder may keep open shop until the date of its expiration, and that it carries with it no prescriptive right to practise elsewhere as a chemist and druggist.

Mr. Faure asked if the deputation thought any good would be attained by having a conference of committees of the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board to consider the subject. If so, he would like to suggest that the two bodies confer.

Mr. Pocock said he thought no good would result from such a conference. The Pharmacy Board had been systematically ignored by the Medical Council. Only a week or two ago a deputation from the Medical Council had met to urge the Government to make certain amendments in the Medical and Pharmacy Act—one vitally affecting the interests of chemists and druggists throughout the colony, and another affecting the mode of election of members of the Pharmacy Board—yet no intimation had been given to the Board by the Council that the latter intended to move in the matter.

Mr. A. Walsh, of Port Elizabeth, a member of the deputation, confirmed what had been said by Mr. Pocock, and stated that the President of the Medical Council himself had said that no good would result from a conference.

Mr. Pocock then stated that the Board had gone very carefully through all the sections of the Pharmacy Act referring to chemists and druggists and the keeping and sale of poisons, and that they would shortly submit suggestions in writing to the Government. He thought, however, that they should take this opportunity of urging upon the Government the advisability of reconstructing the Pharmacy Board. At the present time the Board consisted of 6 members, 5 chemists and druggists and 1 representative from the Medical Council. Owing to the fact that by the Act the quorum was fixed at 3, and there being only that number inclusive of the medical representative at headquarters, the work of the Board was carried out under very precarious conditions. The chemist members of the Board were unanimous in the opinion that the Board should consist of 7 members (all of them chemists and druggists), 3 to be nominated by the Government and 4 to be elected by the chemists and druggists.

After discussion, the Colonial Secretary said that, as the Pharmacy Board had decided to send a copy of their proposed amendments to the Medical Council, he would want to hear what that body had to say on the subject before arriving at a decision. The deputation then withdrew.

Trade Notes.

HEINRICH HAENSEL, of Pirna, publishes interesting quarterly reports on essential oils, containing chemical and commercial notes on the more important oils used in medicine, confectionery, &c. In that for April he calls special attention (in connection with his terpineless lemon oil) to the recent exposures of the turpentinising of lemon oil at Messina. Copies of the report may be obtained from Mr. William Poppelreuter, 54 Portland Street, Manchester.

WE have received from Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited) a copy of their quarterly illustrated paper known as "Pears' Pictorial." This is the fourth number of this publication, and it is every bit as interesting as its predecessors. The subjects of the books do not appear to be selected with any regard to the products of the firm that publish them. This one, for instance, gives an account of "British Naval Achievements under the heroic Nelson." The "Pictorial" contains numerous reproductions (nearly all excellently executed) of historical pictures relating to Nelson's career, and of contemporary engravings by Cruikshank and Rowlandson.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have been awarded a Grand Diploma of Honour and a gold medal for their goods at the International Exhibition of Inventions, which is now being held in Venice. They have decided to present their entire exhibit, at the closing of the Exhibition, to the hospitals of the city. Foods and hospital and military supplies are very prominent at the Exhibition, which is located in the building erected for the first International Exhibition that was held in Vienna. It is called the "Rotonda," and has in the centre the largest dome ever constructed. All the space has been taken, and the whole Exhibition is crowded with handsome exhibits from every corner of the earth.

THERE are plenty of remedies for headache, but there is ever with us a headache for which there is no specific remedy in many cases. It afflicts women before and after menstruation, and what seems to us a hopeful remedy is presented in migranin. This is not exactly a new remedy, for Dr. Martin Overlach, a German physician, has used it for six years, particularly in such cases as we have mentioned, and he has reported most favourably upon it. Migranin is a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. It is a mixture (whether chemically combined or not is uncertain) of antipyrin, caffeine, and citric acid, so that it contains substances which are well known to be good for headaches. We are rather surprised to note that it is given in 17-grain doses. Might not 15 grains, or 10, or 20 be tried? Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are agents for the manufacturers, and carry stock of the remedy.

STORE PRICES.—The Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) have made the following alterations in prices of drugs, &c.:—Almond oil, from 8d. to 7½d. per 4-oz. bottle, other sizes proportionately; camphor, from 2s. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; cod-liver oil, from 5d. to 6d. per 8-oz. bottle, other sizes proportionately; Wyeth's dialysed iron, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 2d. per bottle; eau de Cologne (Farina's, opposite Julich's Platz), from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per 4-oz. bottle, No. 4, from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per 4-oz. bottle, No. 54, from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per 4-oz. bottle; Fellows' syrup of hyperphosphites, from 2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d. and from 5s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per bottle; glycerine, from 7½d. to 7d. and from 1s. 1d. to 1s. per bottle; Lorimer's health saline, from 11d. to 9½d. per bottle; "Ivoryne," from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per box; methylated spirit, from 10d. to 9½d. per quart; orris root, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., powdered, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; spirits of wine, from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per quart. It is noted in regard to Fellows' syrup that it can only be supplied when the purpose for which it is required is stated in writing, attested by the signature of the purchaser. Forms may be had upon application.

Personalities.

PROFESSOR FLÜCKIGER is at present on a visit to the United States, and pharmacists there are doing their best to entertain him.

DR PERCY F. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Metallurgy in Mason College, Birmingham, vacant through the resignation of Professor Tilden.

MR. ALABONE has applied to the Medical Council to have his name restored to the Medical Register, but the Council have refused: they have also declined to restore Mr. Partidge's name to the Dentists' Register.

MADAME PAUL BERT, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Clayton, druggist, Keith, N.B., who is presently residing at Auxerre, France, has had the distinguished honour of being made the recipient of a special order of knighthood from the Court of Annam.

THE General Medical Council is to inquire into the professional conduct of Dr. Herbert Tibbits, whose name has been associated with the Harness case, and who has been deprived of the fellowship and membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

MR. JAMES H. PARKE, of Detroit, to whose mysterious disappearance from his home we referred the other week, has been found near Meridian, Missouri. He had been aimlessly wandering about, and exhibited evidence of mental unhingeing. He gladly consented to be taken charge of by his friends.

BEATRICE G. PEARCE, aged 9 years, and Flossie Pearce, aged 11 years, daughters of Mr. T. E. Pearce, chemist, West Street, Tavistock, have obtained the first and fifth prizes in Raphael Tuck's Children's Painting Competition. They have also similarly distinguished themselves in a Plymouth competition.

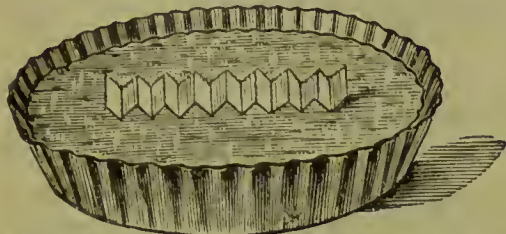
AT a meeting of the Denbighshire Liberal Council, held at Denbigh on June 4, a letter was received from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Liberal candidate for the Denbigh Boroughs, withdrawing from the candidature in consequence of the precarious condition of his health through a throat affection. The resignation was received with regret.

MR. HENRY GLAISYER, LL.B., of the firm of Glaisyer & Porter, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, has been appointed Registrar of the Birmingham County Court, subject to the formal confirmation by the Lord Chancellor. As solicitor to the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain during the whole time of its existence, Mr. Glaisyer became well known by name to all British chemists, and personally to many. His spirited conduct of the legal business of the Association won for him the highest respect. He led the way in enforcing the law relating to the sale of poisons; he defeated the analysts in many a pitched battle, especially in regard to milk of sulphur and spirit of nitre; and he checked the threatened attack of the apothecaries, though he did not succeed in destroying the application of their Act to counter-practice. Mr. Glaisyer is a native of Dublin, and is nearly related to the well-known chemists of the same name at Brighton. He graduated in Laws at London University in 1874. He has been a member of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, and is at present Chairman of the House Committee of the Queen's Hospital.

THE EXISTENCE OF A SUICIDE CLUB, the members of which are all pharmaceutical chemists, was recently discovered at Indianapolis. Two of the members had poisoned themselves during the last few months.—*British Medical Journal*.

WE wonder why some American journals are printing extracts from "The Art of Dispensing" just now? It is some years since it was published, and the book has gone through several editions. Wherefore this recrudescence of interest? Of course, the book is always selling. If you have not a copy, get one.

KINGZETT'S PATENT SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES ARE FAR AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.



TRADE TERMS

6d. Candles,
3/10 per doz. net.
1s. Candles (water
jacketed),
6/10 per doz. net.

They are lighted
with the greatest
ease, and burn
steadily and tho-
roughly, ensuring
more secure disin-
fection than any
others.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., BETHNAL GREEN, E.

ELLIS'S TABLE WATERS

Typically Perfect."
—Medical Press.

"Well charged with gas, and
in every respect of the very
best quality for drinking."—
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Editorial Comments.

THE SELLER OF POISONS IN
SCOTLAND.

ONCE again—and this time, we should hope, finally—the question of the seller of poisons has been discussed and settled in a High Court. Six Lords of the Scottish Appeal Court have been brooding for a good many weeks over the question whether the unqualified assistant of a qualified medical practitioner had the right, based on his master's qualification, to sell poison in the open shop of the latter. Three of the Edinburgh Judges had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the Pharmacy Act meant exactly what it said, one arrived at the same conclusion "with difficulty," and the remaining two held that the appellant's argument was technically more or less sound, though, for the sake of sense and the safety of the public, they intimated that they were glad to be overruled.

The same question has come directly or indirectly before a large number of English Judges, and no one of them has

ever hesitated in construing the Act in the sense adopted by the majority of the Scottish Court. The judgment of the Lord Justice Clerk, which comes first in the report of the pronouncements which we publish in our Legal Reports this week, is a model of conciseness and cogency. It would have been of the utmost interest to have read the replies to it of his dissentient brethren. But these authorities cautiously avoid stating their reasons for their conclusions. Lord Kyllachy, indeed, implies a sort of distinction between the seller and the salesman, and he assumes that the seller means the shopkeeper. This, he says, is "the ordinary and legal sense" of the word; which is begging the question. He is unable to see how, if the head of the establishment is qualified, it adds anything to the public security that the mere salesman shall be also qualified! Perhaps he would be satisfied to be driven round the Scottish lakes by an inexperienced whip, if he were only sure that the owner of the coach knew how to handle the reins. Lord Stormouth Darling "had no desire to detain the Court by stating his reasons at length," so that we have no means of ascertaining their force. Lord Kincairney, the Judge who wobbled a little, but who luckily came down on the right side, contented himself with comments on the difficulty of construing the statute, which he says is "unskillfully and obscurely expressed." His Lordship only descends to particulars in one respect. The whole difficulty, he says, arises from the ambiguity, or possible ambiguity, of the words "sale" and "seller." This is curious, for the word "sale" does not occur in the Pharmacy Act at all except in the 17th section, where ambiguity is scarcely possible, and if it exists is of no consequence to this argument, seeing that the seller for the purposes of that section is expressly defined.

The honours of the argument are fairly with the majority of the Court, and the practical result is highly satisfactory. It would have been very ludicrous if the Act had been interpreted differently in Scotland in such an essential particular to what it has been in England. The judgment will, it may be hoped, go a great way to overthrow the scandalous condition so prevalent in Glasgow, where pharmacy is degraded by the utterly unfair competition of struggling medical men who have claimed that they may carry on the business without observing the regulations applicable to others. They will find themselves compelled in future to provide more expensive substitutes in their shops, or to limit very seriously the extent of their trading.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES AND THE MEDICINE-STAMP.

ACCORDING to the judgment in the recent case of *Smith v Mason*, the sale of homœopathic medicines in the form in which they are usually put up may be rendered liable to medicine-stamp duty more easily than has hitherto been thought possible. The case against the defendants (a limited company at South Shields) was that they sold certain homœopathic tinctures made by Messrs. Barker & Barker, 26 High Holborn, E.C., and put up in the usual small cylindrical cardboard boxes. Neither the labels on the bottles nor those on the boxes contained any dutiable expressions. But they were alleged to have become liable through a price-list issued by the defendants, and obtained by the Inland Revenue officer at their shop in Durham, which contained a section thus headed:—

Homœopathic Medicines.—The following tinctures and pilules are kept in stock. They are prepared by duly qualified homœopathic chemists, and the utmost and most scrupulous care is taken in their manufacture."

Then followed:—

Homœopathic Medicines The 1s. sizes are sold for 6d., or six for 2s. 9d.

Uses of the principal Medicines.

Aconite: Inflammations and fevers, hard coughs, colds, palpitation of the heart.

Belladonna: Sore throat, frontal headache, toothache, neuralgia, scarlet fever, whooping-cough (early stage), convulsions, &c.

Nux vomica: Derangements of the stomach, spasms, heartburn, constipation, piles.

At the top of the page in the price-list was printed in capital letters, "Mason & Co's (Limited) Patent-medicine List." In the box containing the bottle of tincture was enclosed, wrapped round the bottle, a leaflet relating to homœopathic medicine, and printed on it, under the heading "Uses of the Principal Remedies," were words identical with those published on the price-list. A bottle of tincture of *nux vomica* was the medicine on which the case was contested.

Before the Durham Magistrates Mr. Alpe argued that the wording of the price-list and leaflets constituted a holding-out and recommendation of the medicines to the public as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of the ailments named, and that they were consequently liable to stamp-duty. The Durham Magistrates dismissed the case without giving any reason for so doing, and last week their decision was successfully appealed against on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue.

The point worthy of note in connection with this case is that what was done by the defendants, or, at least, something very similar, is done by a great many other vendors of homœopathic medicines, apparently with the sanction of the Board of Inland Revenue. All chemists are familiar with the cleverly-compiled booklets in which the various medicines are bracketed with the diseases which they fit, and some of these, at any rate, have been distinctly declared by the officials at Somerset House not to render the medicines liable to the stamp-duty. Our interviewer has seen the compilers of several of these productions, and has ascertained that they, at least, are confident that their books are not of the same character as Messrs. Mason's price-list. Possibly there is a distinction; and we presume that, if a new policy had been decided upon by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, some sort of notice other than that of an Excise prosecution would have been given; if, however, a new policy is to be enforced, it is, it may be remarked, a direct handicapping of homœopathic remedies against those freely sold on the recommendation of allopathic writers—a consideration which homœopathic associations should take up with some energy.

CHEMICAL-WORKS IN 1893.

THE chief inspector under the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act has an extended area of inspection to deal with in the thirtieth report, which has just been issued. By the Act of 1892 certain processes of manufacture were added to those more closely allied to alkali. These were the Chance-Claus sulphur-recovery process, barium-works, Venetian-red works, lead-deposit works, arsenic-works, nitrate and chloride-of-iron works, muriatic acid works, shoddy-works, tar-works, felt-works, and zinc-works. These mainly are accountable for an increase of 270 in the works under inspection, bringing up the number in the United Kingdom to 1,703. Considerable interest attaches to the processes which were brought under inspection by the 1892 Act, for they were all more or less responsible for an amount of atmospheric vitiation which is appalling now that it is put down in plain figures. This is notably the case in regard to arsenic-works. Of these, 35

are now registered in Cornwall and the western portion of Devonshire, and they produce 5,000 tons of arsenious acid per year. The ores from which this is sublimed may contain any or all of the following:—Arsenical pyrites, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, tinstone, wolfram, blende, and galena, besides quartz and other non-metallic minerals. The ore may yield from 12 to 20 per cent. of arsenious acid. It is roasted in an ordinary reverberatory furnace, or in a rotating or revolving calciner, or in kilns. By whichever process the ore is roasted, the arsenic and sulphur are oxidised and driven off as arsenious and sulphurous acids. The arsenious acid is intercepted in chambers constructed in the course of the flue through which all the products of combustion pass between the furnace and the chimneys. Some of these flues or chimneys are over half a mile in length (3,000 feet), and sometimes more than 60,000 cubic feet in capacity. Here the arsenious acid, or arsenic soot, as it is called, is deposited; but a certain amount escapes through the chimney, and is deposited on the pastures in the vicinity, with what result to the cattle may be conjectured from the fact that one test of the chimney-gases showed the presence of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of the arsenic in a cubic foot of the gases. This out-draught on reaching the cold strata of air in the neighbourhood, produced small flakes of arsenic, which "were seen falling continually like a mild snow-shower." Cornish and Devon farmers patiently suffered such snow showers for generations, but it is not astonishing that "the inspection of these works had been much called for by residents in the district." The inspector, Mr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., M.A., found when he came to his new duties that many of the manufacturers had made praiseworthy efforts to reduce the nuisance, so that at one or two chimneys attached to the longest flues only about $\frac{1.5}{100}$ gr. of arsenious acid per cubic foot was passing into the atmosphere. In the refinery-furnaces 0.087 gr. of arsenious acid, and 1.45 gr. of SO_2 per cubic foot were escaping. Wet filters proved to be almost useless, but an effective medium has been found in a tower or dry filter packed with brushwood, gorse, and the like. This has reduced the escape of arsenic to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. per cubic foot of gas on the average, and at the same time it has effected a considerable saving of arsenic. Another nuisance connected with arsenic-works is the escape of nitrous vapours in the manufacture of arsenic acid, which is carried on in East Lancashire and Yorkshire at six works. It is extremely difficult for the manufacturers to get rid of nitrous acid, and the problem is one which also afflicts those who make nitrate and perchloride of iron, now also under inspection. If sulphuric acid is made on the same spot the nitrous fumes can be directly utilised for the purpose of oxidation, but where that does not obtain a successful method of utilisation is to lead the red fumes, together with steam and air, into columns packed with coke. The fumes are thus reoxidised, and brought back into the condition of nitric acid, the loss from all causes being reduced to less than 5 per cent.

Somewhat akin to the latter nuisance is that produced in works where hydrochloric acid is used and no means adopted for preventing the escape of waste acid. This obtained especially in the work of galvanising, where chloride-of-iron liquors were run to waste, but are now treated by Turner's process in which the iron-salt is decomposed by heat, and the hydrochloric acid recovered by means of the well-known wash-tower used in alkali-works. Thus galvanising-works have come under inspection; so also have thirty shoddy-works in East Lancashire and Yorkshire, on account of the use of hydrochloric acid for separating cotton from wool in order that the latter may be utilised for the manufacture of shoddy. Already there were seven works

inspected which used the old process, but twenty-three using a newer method have now been added. The process depends upon the destruction of the cotton-fibre by hydrochloric-acid gas. In the old method the rags are suspended in heated brick chambers, into which the gas is admitted, and after a time is drawn off through a condensing-chimney. In the new method space, time, and labour are economised by the use of revolving machines of rectangular section placed in a heated stove, the muriatic-acid gas being introduced at the axis of the machine. This process is not suitable for every description of rags, the old method finding favour where the least amount of "tendering" and loss of colour are essential. That it was necessary to bring the new process under inspection is apparent from the fact that in the former 0.16 gr. of HCl per cubic foot of condenser-gases escaped, while in the latter the average is only 0.042 gr. Fifteen Venetian-red works have been registered for inspection. Here the nuisance is an escape of a mixture of sulphurous and sulphuric acid gases from the sulphate-of-iron roasting-furnaces. Many tons of sulphuric acid have in this way gone to waste and polluted the atmosphere; and the immediate result of inspection is the utilisation of the waste in an ingenious way—viz., leading the mixed hot gases through a tower or chamber filled loosely with scrap-iron, the result being the formation of sulphate of iron, which is used again in making the Venetian red. This process is now on trial, and "appears likely to be successful."

Although there are 1,703 works inspected under the Act, at only 113 of these is alkali made. There is little of an unusual nature in the report for 1893. A further decline in the output of alkali is in sympathy with the previous years, as the following figures relating to the amount of salt decomposed by the Leblanc and ammonia-soda processes show:—

	1893	1892	1891
Leblanc process	Tons 467,562	Tons 519,593	Tons 567,863
Ammonia-soda	349,603	304,837	278,528
Total	817,171	824,490	846,391

The progress of the ammonia or Solvay's process appears to be steady, and it is evident from the above comparison that the Leblanc process is going back faster than the Solvay process goes forward—a circumstance which is probably due to the restricting hand of the Alkali Union. All attempts to amalgamate the fundamental ideas of the two processes have so far failed signally. The new process proposed by Mr. F. Gossage, of Widnes, still waits further development. "His first step is identical with that of Leblanc, but he uses no lime in his black-ash furnace; he produces ash similar to that of the ammonia process, but he uses no ammonia; he produces bleaching-powder, but makes no tank-waste." But so far this is not a commercial process. No progress in the production of chlorine by new processes has come under inspectors' observation during the year, but the nitric-acid chlorine process, of which much was expected, "lies under the shadow of failure."

It was inevitable that the recovery of sulphur by the Chance-Claus process should become the subject of inspection, for, at present, in spite of all endeavours to reduce waste, 15 per cent. of the sulphur contained in the alkali-waste is converted into sulphurous acid, part of which escapes, and there are also complaints of occasional escapes of sulphuretted hydrogen. These will decrease, however, in the course of time, as inspection has invariably been followed.

by improved working. The notable point about the matter is that 31,500 tons of sulphur were recovered last year, which represents an immense saving in itself, and removes from the face of the earth hundreds of tons of tank-waste—the vilest and most objectionable excrescence of the alkali districts. Nemesis has reached the owners of the ground upon which tank-waste has been deposited—the 1892 Act empowers inspection of such deposits. That this is necessary is shown by a case reported by an inspector in which a heap, which has not been added to for fifty years is still a nuisance, exuding the stinking yellow solution of sulphides, and throwing off clouds of sulphuretted hydrogen into the atmosphere. Gradually such deposits will be worked off, and no more will be formed, for tank-waste which is not treated chemically is now sent out to sea.

The report also deals at some length with tar-distillation works, this chiefly, however, in relation to the workmen's health and safety, and in connection with the allied ammonia industry the chief inspector remarks that there are now 427 works devoted to "this formerly most offensive manufacture," now so conducted that "the public may be said to be quite ignorant of their presence." These works produced last year 152,762 tons of sulphate of ammonia, representing a value of more than 2,000,000*l.*, all of which was formerly run to waste, but now helps to make farming less of a failure than it threatens to be in these degenerate times.

THE BISMUTH BREAKDOWN.

If the happiness of syndicates is measurable, as that of nations is said to be, by their want of history, the palm for felicity among all the corners, pools, and trusts that mark the progress of modern chemical industry must surely be given to the Bismuth Syndicate. For more than nine years the little handful of firms that compose this respectable body have unostentatiously, but contentedly, batten upon the consumers of the drug. Bismuth metal, of which the syndicate have up to the present controlled the entire effective production, has been supplied by them to the manufacturers of bismuth salts at a price which must have lined the pockets of the mine-owners and their agents with wealth, although it has probably checked the use of the metal in various industries in which, at a small margin upon the cost of production, it might have found profitable employment. It does not seem as if the manufacturing chemists who prepare the various bismuth preparations of *materia medica* have benefited in the same measure by the policy of the syndicate. Although, until quite recently, there has not been much price-cutting in bismuth preparations, the manufacturers have been compelled by circumstances to content themselves with a modest percentage of profit. This is proved by the fact that when, within the last few weeks, a continental manufacturer initiated a cutting policy on a small scale, it needed only the reduction of the price of subnitrate of bismuth (the principal salt) by a very few pence per lb. to sound the rock-bottom of profitable manufacture. In our Trade Report of last week we referred to these cutting proceedings, but since that report was written the nerves of the bismuth-dealers have been tried to a degree beside which the previous slight disturbances of the market fall into insignificance. On Friday last the syndicate (which is represented in this country by an old-established Mincing Lane house) suddenly proclaimed a reduction in the price of bismuth metal from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. net cash, for wholesale quantities. This reduction took the trade altogether by surprise. The continental house to which we have alluded had just succeeded, by slightly underselling the British makers, in booking several orders for bismuth salts, and its

customers are naturally far from pleased at having entered into contracts which, instead of the small advantage they promised to bring, seem likely to prove veritable Dead Sea fruit. It may be taken for granted that the continental firm were themselves caught altogether unprepared by the sudden action of the syndicate, but the incident strikingly illustrates the danger of contracting ahead for supplies of an article controlled by an irresponsible and secretive clique, without the safeguard of a clause guaranteeing the buyer against a fall in price.

Before referring to the causes of the sudden breakdown of the market it will be useful to sketch, as briefly as may be, the commercial aspect of the bismuth-industry.

Until comparatively recent times the Royal Saxon mines were the only important source of production of crude bismuth. Within the last quarter of a century, however, important deposits have been opened in the South American Republic of Bolivia. It probably costs more to market the Bolivian product than the Saxon; but this difference is no doubt more than equalised by the admitted superiority of the Bolivian ore, which is said to be entirely free from arsenic, a metal always found associated with the Saxon mineral. It is almost impossible to procure any figures worth quoting with regard to the yield of the Bolivian deposits. Bolivia is not a country famous for reliable statistics, and although some of the handbooks dealing with that Republic refer briefly to its bismuth-mines, none of them contain any really useful particulars on the subject. This absence of information is naturally to the advantage of the syndicate, than whom no owl or bat could shun the daylight more. When the Bolivian bismuth became known in Europe, an agreement was concluded between the Saxon and the South American producers, under which (it is said) the supply of the requirements of this country, France, and the United States was entrusted entirely to the Bolivians, or rather their agents in London, while Germany and the east of Europe were allocated for the same purpose to the proprietors of the Saxon mines. For many years, with one solitary interruption, this agreement has worked to the satisfaction of both parties. Small parcels of bismuth from mines outside the convention occasionally found their way into trade, but these spasmodic supplies (in which Peru, Norway, Bohemia, and Germany participated) have never been able to disturb the market seriously. About seventeen years ago rather considerable shipments of Peruvian crude bismuth were made to France (in 1877 that country imported about 4½ tons from this quarter), but this source of supply appears to have run dry long ago. It is said that the Peruvian ore was too poor to pay the mining-expenses, and it may be that the producers were squared by the lucky monopolists. Anyhow, the output of South American bismuth was presently again limited to the Bolivian metal, which, after being refined in this country or in Germany, finds its way to the pharmaceutical manufacturers in the west of Europe and the States.

But about the year 1883 another and more dangerous rival arose to disturb the peace of the syndicate. Australian bismuth ore, which had long been talked about in an indefinite sort of way, then proved itself to be, to the syndicate people, an unpleasant reality. Offers of bismuth were made to European consumers on behalf of firms in New South Wales, and within a short time the Australians succeeded in making several contracts at prices below the convention rates. The Bolivians at once retaliated, and made large sales at still lower figures, while the Saxon mines practically withdrew from the market for a while. The Saxon-Bolivian syndicate had evidently under-estimated the strength of the newcomers, and after a short period of dis-

turbance, in the course of which the former controllers of the market were disillusioned with respect to their opponents' weakness, the representatives of all the producers laid their heads together and formed a reconstructed syndicate, embracing the Australians. The first effect of the new combination was an advance, in January, 1885, of about 1s. per lb. in the price of bismuth metal, which from that time until last week has undergone no further alteration. It may be that the artificially elevated quotation has stimulated production—a rock upon which syndicates have often been wrecked—but, whatever the cause, there is no doubt that the production of bismuth in Australia has considerably increased within the last few years. Bismuth ore has been found in remunerative quantities in Queensland, New South Wales, and recently, it is said, in Tasmania. It is known to occur in Victoria and in Southern and Western Australia, although in the last-named colonies it has not been commercially worked up to the present. At the end of 1891 the total declared output of New South Wales amounted to 168 tons, valued at 36,641*l.*, and representing from 50 to 60 tons of the refined metal. In Queensland, at the same time, 120 miners were engaged in the production of the mineral, and the output in that colony had risen to 117 tons against 31 tons in 1890. The Queensland ore contains from 17 up to 30 per cent. of bismuth metal, and the production of the colony may therefore be moderately estimated at 25 tons of metallic bismuth per annum at least. It is also known that bismuth deposits which are not under the control of the syndicate exist in Bolivia and have occasionally been marketed. The industrial position of the article therefore contains many powerful factors making for the disintegration of the combination. At present the employment of bismuth is practically restricted to pharmacy. In that field no great extension of use can be looked for, even though the price should fall to a third of the present figure. But the fact that a number of new mines have been opened in various parts of the world must greatly endanger the continued existence of the combination. They cannot go on drawing their latch-string for every new knocker at the syndicate gate unless, like the iodine people, they can induce every member of the combination to agree to the limitation of his sales to a percentage of the world's requirements proportionate to the capacity of his mine. But whereas the iodine-producers (so far as they count at all for practical purposes) are all placed together in a narrow area, and can be controlled with comparative ease, the bismuth-producers are scattered over the globe, and have little in common but their wish to sell as much of their stuff as they can get rid of. Nature, in fact, fights against the bismuth syndicate.

Still, there is no reason why something like a truce should not be patched up between the now warring interests. The present disturber of the harmony is said to be of Bolivian origin, but we should not be surprised if it turned out that the bismuth-supplies which are the cause of the breakdown in the market come from the French colony of New Caledonia. Bismuth is known to exist there, and the mining-industry has been greatly developed in the island during the last few years. It would seem that the consignees of the "outside" supplies first, ineffectually, tried to sell their bismuth on the London market through a Mincing Lane broker, and then placed the supply in the hands of a Continental firm, who are said to have made considerable sales, both in France and in the United States. France probably manufactures a larger quantity of bismuth salts than any other country. Her imports of the metal average about 25 tons a year, which is about one-third of the total estimated consumption. It seems to be certain that the known mines of Australia, if fully worked, can alone produce quite enough bismuth to

satisfy the whole of the world's medicinal requirements of the substance.

COMPOSITION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

The organ of the British Medical Association is responsible for the statement that "a Bill is, with the approval of our Parliamentary Committee, now being drafted, which will aim at compelling proprietors of patent medicines bearing the Government stamp to make known the composition of such medicines, in accordance with the practice in this respect which exists in continental countries." This statement is made in connection with some remarks on the Pharmaceutical Society's action regarding the sale of poisonous patent medicines, and it is remarked that "it is now proposed to go a step further." We infer from this that the Association is to take the step, for it is difficult to imagine that the Pharmaceutical Council would undertake such a hopeless task as that indicated.

COPPER IN EXTRACTS.

There has been a good deal of discussion in German pharmaceutical papers lately regarding the presence of copper in pharmaceutical extracts, a subject which has on various occasions excited attention in this country. But no one here has ever thought of ascertaining whether there is copper in the drugs or not. This is a point which is touched on in a lengthy article by a leading firm of manufacturing pharmacists in Germany. They show that some extracts cannot be obtained copper free. We omit the analytical details (which will be found by those who want them in *Pharm. Zeit.*, xxxix. 30), but give the results, which show the weight of copper (in milligrammes) found in the ash of the respective substances, but calculated on the latter:—

	Per kilo. Drug	Per kilo. Extract
Cort. cinch. succirubr.	8.0	14.0
Herb. cannabis ind.	30.0	24.0
coni	18.0	11.0
Fol. belladonnæ	7.2	29.0
Herb. hyoscyami	11.2	4.2
Rad. filicis mar. I.	14.8	33.0
" " II.	14.4	—
" aconiti	12.0	4.0
" bellad.	5.2	10.0
" glycyrrh. Morav.	15.6	—
" " decort. rossica	16.0	16.0
Secale cornut.	12.0	16.0
Semen nuc. vomic.	26.4	24.0

Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, and manganese are the more common bases found in the ash of drugs; but it seems that copper must not be regarded as an altogether abnormal constituent.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. H. SALLE & CIE., wholesale druggists, have removed from 12 Rue Barbette to 4 Rue Elzévir, Paris.

A NEW chemist's business has been opened in the High Street, Dover, adjacent to the hospital, by Mr. A. Kay.

MESSRS. T. G. FORSHAW, M.P.S., AND C. M. SNOW, A.P.S., have opened a new pharmacy at 138 Westgate, Bradford. This is called the Infirmary Pharmacy.

MR. A. H. HINDE, late of Grimsbury Pharmacy and P.O., Banbury, has returned to his native town of Lowestoft, where he has purchased the old-established business at 31 High Street, formerly carried on by Mr. J. H. Snell, and lately by Mr. H. Abbott.

Legal Reports.

THE GLASGOW CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT'S APPEAL. DECISION BY JUSTICIARY JUDGES.

On June 1, judgment was given in the Justiciary Appeal Court, Edinburgh, in the appeal by William Tomlinson, 133 West Scotland Street, Glasgow, against a decision obtained against him in the Sheriff Court of Glasgow, under a charge brought at the instance of Richard Bremridge, Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts. The charge was that on July 28 and 29 last the appellant committed a breach of the Pharmacy Acts by selling poison to a customer in the shop of Dr. Kelly, 133 West Scotland Street, Glasgow, he not being a duly registered chemist and druggist. Sheriff Birnie, in the Sheriff Court convicted Tomlinson of both offences, and imposed a modified penalty of 1*l.* 1*s.* for each offence and 2*l.* 2*s.* of expenses. Tomlinson appealed, and the case was argued before six judges, in March last, on the following questions:— (1) Whether in the shop of a duly qualified and registered medical practitioner his assistant, who is not a duly qualified and registered medical practitioner, nor a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, contravenes the 1st and 15th sections of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 if, in the absence of the medical practitioner, he sells any of the poisons included in the schedule annexed to the Act; (2) whether, in the event of the question being answered in the affirmative, the employer or his assistant was liable in the penalty; and (3) whether in the whole circumstances the conviction in question was justifiable. The Judges answered the first and third questions in the affirmative, and held that the person convicted was liable in the penalty. Their Lordships also found the respondent liable for expenses.

The following are the opinions of the Judges in the case:—

The Lord Justice Clerk said: The conviction which forms the subject of this appeal was pronounced on a complaint which charged the appellant with an offence against sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, in respect that he, not being a person qualified according to the requirements of that Act, sold certain poisons and substances to a person named, contrary to that Act, and thereby was liable in the penalty prescribed by it. The first clause makes it unlawful for a person not qualified in the manner set forth to do certain things, and the 15th clause fixes a penalty for the doing of any of these or certain other things. The words in both clauses which require to be considered are the words "any person who shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons," and the question which arises is whether, if it be proved that an individual who is not qualified has *de facto* sold poison, that is sufficient to justify his conviction under section 1, and his being sentenced to pay a penalty under section 15. The facts are that the appellant's master is a properly qualified medical practitioner who is under a later statute declared to be a competent person to sell poisonous drugs as if he possessed the qualifications set forth in the Act of 1868, and that the appellant, not being himself qualified, sold poison in his master's absence. The chief argument of the appellant was that, although in point of fact he performed the sale, he did not truly sell—that the sale was the sale of his master, who alone had any interest in the transaction; that the statute was not intended to strike against the subordinate, who acted only as a servant, but only against the seller in the sense of the trader in whose interest and to whose interest and profit the sale was made. My Lords, when I read the clauses founded on I find no ground for holding that they do not strike at the person who performs the act of sale. The word "sell" appears to me to be used as applying to the person doing the act of sale in a retail business, whoever may be the person or persons for whose behalf he acts. The words "or keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding" set forth an offence by itself for which the penalty of the act might be inflicted without proof of an actual sale. But that the word "sell" is intended to strike at the person who does the act of selling, I have no doubt. I think that the words must be taken in connection with the statement of non-qualifica-

tion as applicable to the person who does the act. If it did not, the purpose of the Act, which is declared to be the safety of the public, would be defeated. The purpose is to ensure the public in the sale of poisons, and that cannot, as I think, refer to sale in any other sense than the external transaction of giving over, as the person carrying out the sale to a purchaser, the article he demands in the ordinary course of retail business. The meaning of the Act is, in my opinion, that poison shall not reach the hands of members of the public by the transfer of sale except through the medium of a person possessing a satisfactory qualification, and that any person not possessing that qualification who effects such a sale by giving poison by sale to a member of the public desiring to purchase it offends against the statute. Reference was made in the debate to the preamble of the statute, in which the word "sell" does not occur, and it was therefore maintained that the word "sell" in the enacting clauses should be read so as not to go beyond the preamble. I do not think that such a course could be justified. If the enacting words of a statute are in themselves distinct, I cannot hold that their going beyond the preamble is a reason for setting them aside or endeavouring so to read them as to take away their meaning, particularly if in doing so the main purpose of the Act as expressed in the same preamble would thereby be practically defeated. That it would be so here there can be no doubt, for if the appellant's contention be sound, then if a person qualified under the Act opens a shop, poisons may be daily sold in that shop by persons having no qualification, and no prosecution can be successful, for the shop is not opened and kept open by an unqualified person, and it is the qualified person who by the hand of the unqualified assistant sells to the public. And as a doctor, as in this case, is qualified, he may spend his whole day in visiting his patients while poisons are hourly dispensed on his premises by an unqualified shopboy, yet no penalty can be inflicted, and therefore no deterrent put in force against such dangerous practices, which it was the very purpose of the statute to prevent. It is noteworthy that where in another clause of the Act it was deemed desirable to make the act done by the servant to be the act done by the employer, this was expressly set forth. Section 17 declares that "for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf the sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller," thus distinguishing sales under that section from those made under the sections in question. My Lords, I am confirmed in the views I have expressed by the decision in England upon the same question in the case of Wheeldon, and also by what fell from the noble Lords who sat on the appeal case of the London and Provincial Supply Association, and I have therefore come to the conclusion that the first question stated in the case should be answered in the affirmative. As regards the second question, it is only necessary to say that the sentence to pay the penalty can only be imposed upon the person convicted. The third question is merely formal, and if I am right as regards the first, must be answered in the affirmative.

Lord Adam said: The appellant Tomlinson was not at the date of the conviction in question a person duly qualified to sell or to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He was at the time an assistant or servant in the shop of a Dr. Kelly, who was a duly qualified person under the Act. On the two occasions libelled the appellant there, in the absence of Dr. Kelly, sold poison to customers. For so doing he was convicted of a contravention of the first and fifteenth sections of the Act. The question is whether the conviction is right. The first section provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell poisons unless such person shall have one or other of the qualifications therein specified; and the fifteenth section provides that any person who shall sell poison, not being a person duly qualified under the Act, or shall do certain things, or shall fail to do certain other things there enumerated, shall for any such offence be liable in a penalty of 5*l.* Now, it is not disputed that the appellant did in fact sell poison, and that he was not a person duly qualified to sell in terms of the Act. *Prima facie*, therefore, it appears to me that he was guilty of the offence of which he has been convicted. But it was maintained that he was not the "seller" of the poison in the sense of the Act—that the "person" referred to and struck at by the Act was not the shopman or assistant who might

have merely handed the poison over the counter, but the owner of the shop or business, being the person on whose behalf the sale was made. I cannot adopt that view. It appears to me that the prohibition to sell is of universal application, and applies to all persons, excepting only those persons who are duly qualified to sell poisons in terms of the Act. That the "person" referred to in the first and fifteenth sections is not the person only on whose behalf the contract or sale is made appears to me to be clear from the terms of the seventeenth section. That section declares that it shall be unlawful to sell poison unless certain regulations therein specified are observed, and that any person selling poison otherwise than is therein provided shall be liable to a penalty, and that for the purposes of this section the person in whose behalf any sale is made, by any apprentice or servant, "shall be deemed to be the seller." The inference appears to me to be irresistible that in the other sections of the Act, the master of the apprentice or servant who, in fact, makes the sale of the poison is not to be deemed the seller; and, if he is not to be deemed the seller, there is no other person to whom the Act can possibly apply except the assistant, servant, or apprentice, who actually makes the sale. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the appellant was properly convicted. The present question was in terms decided in England in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Wheeldon (24 Q.B.D. 683) in the same way in which I propose to decide this case; and the same view of the statute was expressed by Lords Selborne and Blackburn in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Provincial Supply Association (5 Ap. Ca. 807). These are not perhaps authorities by which we are technically bound, but I concur in and adopt the reasoning in these cases, and I may say, seeing that this is a question of the construction of a British statute, that if I had doubted as to the proper construction of the Act, I should without hesitation have yielded to the authority of those eminent Judges.

Lord Kyllachy: I regret that I am not able to concur in your Lordships' judgment. I have, I confess, great difficulty in reading this statute as requiring more than that the seller of these poisons—that is to say, the shopkeeper—the trader—the seller in the ordinary and legal sense as distinguished from the mere salesman—shall possess requisite qualification. Nor, indeed, have I been able to see how, if the head of the establishment, the person responsible for its conduct, is duly qualified, it adds anything to the public security that the mere salesman who makes the sale, but may have nothing to do with the compounding of the medicine, shall be also qualified. At the same time, I am not sorry that the majority of your Lordships see your way to a different conclusion. It would certainly be inconvenient that this statute should be differently constructed in Scotland and in England, and that would, it appears, be the result if your Lordships took the view of the statute to which my judgment inclines.

Lord Kincairney: I concur in the opinion of the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Adam that the appeal should be refused, but I cannot say that I adopt that opinion without considerable hesitation. I have found the Pharmacy Act, 1868, exceedingly difficult to construe. Of course, its main object is to secure the safety of the public; but the doubtful point is whether the scheme of the Act is to attain that object by endeavouring to secure that those who carry on the business of selling poisonous drugs in chemists' and druggists' shops shall be men of respectability and of adequate scientific knowledge, or by endeavouring to secure that their assistants also, who may sell poisons on their account, shall be equally qualified and instructed; the whole difficulty apparently arising from the ambiguity, or possible ambiguity, of the words "sale" and "seller." The latter view has been adopted in England, and has been supported in elaborate judgments by Baron Pollock and Justice Hawkins in the case of Wheeldon, and in a very important judgment by Lord Selborne—concurring in on that point by Lord Blackburn—delivered in the House of Lords in the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association, a case followed in our Courts in *Bremridge v. Gray*, July 20, 1887, 14 R. (Justiciary), 10. These are very important judicial opinions on the construction of a British statute unskillfully and obscurely expressed; and while I do not adopt everything that is said in them, their reasoning seems to me of great weight and force, and not having been able to form a very confident opinion as to the true

construction of the statute, I think myself entitled to defer to such weighty authority.

Lord Stormouth Darling: My view of the statute is the same as Lord Kyllachy's, but there is no question of principle involved, and I have no desire to detain the Court by stating my reasons at length, especially as I am conscious of some advantages in having the statute interpreted as the majority of your Lordships propose to do.

The Lord President: The judgment of the Court will be—refuse the appeal. My own opinion coincides with the opinions of the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Adam.

Mr. Morison: I move your Lordships for expenses.

Mr. Guthrie: This was a test-case brought in reality by an association who had a very great interest in the question. I, therefore, submit no expenses should be awarded against the appellant.

The Lord President (after consultation with the other Judges): With expenses.

WHAT IS VINEGAR?

At Sheffield, on June 1, Thomas Congreve Marshall, vinegar-manufacturer, of 10 Netherthorpe Street, was summoned on the charge of having sold to W. H. Harrison, inspector of nuisances, in response to a request for a barrel of malt vinegar, 12½ gallons of a substance not of the nature demanded. Mr. Sayer, deputy town clerk, prosecuted; and defendant was represented by Mr. A. Neal. Harrison appears to have gone to the defendant's factory during the latter's absence, and obtained from one of his employes a barrel of vinegar, which, on being analysed, was stated to consist of about 20 per cent. of malt vinegar and 80 per cent. of diluted acetic acid. At the completion of the purchase the inspector disclosed his identity, and thereupon Radford, who had sold the vinegar, said that he had no business to have done so, as he had no authority from his master. Mr. Neal put forward a preliminary contention that there was no proof that the man acted with the authority of his master. The Bench, however, held that the man had acted as agent for his employer.

Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst, described his analysis, and stated, in cross-examination, that the acetic acid was produced by distillation. His full analysis was as follows:—

	Per cent.
Acetic acid	4.07
Ash .. .. .	.069
Alkalinity of ash .. .. .	.014
Phosphoric acid .. .. .	.010
Nitrogen .. .. .	.014
Sulphuric acid .. .. .	.041
Total solid matter	1.60

In reply to Mr. Neal, Mr. Allen said acetic acid was the basis of all vinegars.

And chemically and analytically acetic acid is the same, whether derived from distillation of wood, or from malt grain, or any process?—Pure acetic acid would be, the same as pure alcohol would be the same, in any quality of liquid.

Then the suggestion is that this vinegar has been adulterated by the addition of the true basis of all vinegars?—I don't think that is a fair way of putting it.

Is your suggestion that this vinegar has been diluted by the addition of dilute acetic acid?—My suggestion is that this vinegar has been made up of a mixture of a relatively small proportion of malt vinegar and a large proportion of acetic acid, obtained from other sources, just as if port wine were made up of 20 per cent. of real port wine and 80 per cent. of spirit and coloured matter.

Assuming that you took malt vinegar and distilled a portion of it, and added it to the original, would it not have the same result as you now have?—Assuming I took four-fifths of a certain amount and distilled it, and then added it to the other portion, I could not detect any difference; but it would not be an article of commerce.

You remember the Crosse & Blackwell case at Glasgow. Had not they done this very thing?—Yes.

Is it the lowness of the phosphates that makes you say this is not malt vinegar?—They are low.

The acetic-acid strength is right?—Yes.

The total solids, are they low?—Suspiciously low.

The nitrogen?—Low.

Would phosphates improve this vinegar for any purpose whatever?—No.

As a matter of fact, would not their presence be a detriment to its keeping quality?—I can understand vinegar would keep better for having phosphates kept out.

Would the same answer apply to the nitrogenous matter?—Yes.

So that two things which are low here would, if present, render this vinegar a worse-keeping vinegar than it is. You know that some of the biggest houses in the country adopt chemical means to reduce the quantity. Now the ash, is that low?—The ash is utterly incompatible with pure malt vinegar.

Is there a single thing in this vinegar in any way detrimental to public health?—No.

Mr. Neal then said that he would apply for permission to send a portion of the sample to Somerset House for analysis, remarking, however, that he did not make any imputations against Mr. Allen.

Mr. Otto Hehner, analytical chemist, of London, was called by Mr. Sayer, and generally corroborated Mr. Allen's analysis. The sample, he said, might be vinegar, but certainly was not malt vinegar. He personally had no objection to the sample being sent to Somerset House, but might say that Mr. Allen was recognised as having more experience in these cases than anyone in London, and it would be absurd to appeal to gentlemen, whatever their position, who had not had a tithe of the experience of Mr. Allen.

The Magistrates considered that further analysis was unnecessary, but on Mr. Neal pressing this point they yielded, and the case was adjourned to June 29, that defendant might have an opportunity of submitting a sample for analysis to Somerset House.

THE "LANOLINE" PATENT.

THE action of Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter Lanolin Fabrik v. W. Hollins & Co. (Limited) came on Saturday as a "short cause" on agreed minutes before Mr. Justice Chitty, sitting in the Chancery Division of the High Court.

Mr. Lawson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the plaintiffs were the proprietors of a patent for manufacturing an important and valuable product known as "Lanoline," and sold largely by chemists and others in this country. They brought an action against Messrs. Richardson & Co. (Limited), for an alleged infringement of their rights, and another against Messrs. W. Hollins & Co., and the last-named defendants agreed to abide by the result of the action against Messrs. Richardson. That action was tried before Mr. Justice Romer, who decided in favour of the plaintiffs' claim. The defendants appealed, and that appeal was heard in April, when the Lords Justices affirmed the decision of the Court below. Minutes in the present action had been drawn up and agreed to, and what the Court was asked to do was to sanction an order against the defendants in the same terms as the order against Messrs. Richardson.

His Lordship: You are agreed that the minutes will be signed by counsel?

Mr. Lawson: Yes. There is only one point which I need mention: the plaintiffs were in the position to elect what they would ask for—damages, or take an account of profits—and they prefer to take an account.

Mr. Graham: If there is an appeal to the House of Lords in Richardson's case, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal is reversed, then the order against Hollins & Co. will not be effective.

His Lordship: That is not for me to say.

Mr. Graham: Would not the fair thing be for the injunction against Hollins & Co. to last until the plaintiffs' letters-patent are declared (should that ever happen) to be invalid?

After a discussion,

Mr. Lawson said the plaintiffs would be content to take the order in the terms agreed and let the matter stand over. The order would be in the terms of the order drawn up by Mr. Justice Romer.

Mr. Graham: If there is an appeal to the House of Lords, perhaps your Lordship will allow me to mention the matter again.

His Lordship: Very well. It is a consent order, and counsel on both sides will sign the minutes.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. SMITH.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, June 1, and the two following working-days, Mr. Justice Romer had before him this action, which was brought to restrain the defendant from allowing effluvia to issue from his premises in Thames Street, Hampton, so as to occasion a nuisance to the inhabitants; and from carrying on the business of a tallow-merchant and soap-boiler in such a manner as to cause a nuisance. The defendant had carried on business for many years, and he stoutly denied the accusation, and alleged that the works were carried on in such a perfect manner that a nuisance was out of the question. A large number of witnesses were called on both sides, amongst those for the defendant being Professor Attfield and Professor Wanklyn.

Mr. Cock, Q.C., Mr. Neville, Q.C., and Mr. Monroe appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Oswald, Q.C., and Mr. Bardswell for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Romer granted the injunction, but suspended its operation for a month in order to enable the defendant to remedy the nuisance complained of. The plaintiffs were given the costs of the action and of a motion which preceded it.

LABELLING POISONS.

ON June 2, at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, Alfred James, chemist, Netherfield, was charged with selling poison without putting a label on the bottle containing it. The charge arose out of a recent case of inadvertently administering a dose of laudanum to a child at Carlton, instead of a mixture of tincture of rhubarb and laudanum. Mr. H. B. Clayton defended. Wm. D. Wykes deposed to having purchased at the defendant's shop one-pennyworth of laudanum. The defendant served him, but did not put a label on the bottle indicating that it was poison. In cross-examination witness said he had previously purchased at his shop laudanum mixed with tincture of rhubarb, the bottle being labelled to that effect, and with the word "poison." Some time ago he lost two children, twins, but they did not die of an overdose of laudanum; they died natural deaths. Mrs. Wykes said she gave the laudanum to the child under the impression that it was a mixture. The laudanum had been purchased for her toothache. Sergeant Goddard said the defendant made a statement before the Coroner at the inquest on the child that he had no recollection of serving the laudanum. Mr. Clayton submitted that only a technical offence had been committed. The label used was an old one, with an address when he was in business at Bow. When the laudanum was sold another label was pasted over it. The second label had probably been rubbed off. Mr. Wild said it was a dangerous method of doing business. The old label ought to have been taken off or obliterated with a pen. The defendant was fined 20s., and was desired to be more careful in future.

CHEMISTS AND OPTICAL GOODS.

IN the City of London Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of the British and Foreign Optical Company (Limited) v. Moss was heard. The plaintiff company, of 12 Farnival Street, Holborn, sought to recover the sum of 4l. from the defendant, Mr. Ernest Moss, chemist, 25 Queen Street, Ramsgate, as damages for refusing to take delivery of certain optical goods which it was alleged he purchased of the plaintiffs. Mr. Raw appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Skinner Turner was counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Edward Isaacs, one of the plaintiffs' travellers, said that on May 2 he called on the defendant, who gave him an order for optical goods to the amount of 22l. 1s. 4d. The defendant afterwards refused to have the goods, and the profit which they had lost amounted to the sum of 4l., which they sued for.

Mr. Turner said the day after the defendant gave the order he wrote to the plaintiffs saying that he cancelled the order, as "he found the traveller simply rushed him into goods which he did not intend buying." He had not seen a sample, and the plaintiffs could understand that if the goods were sent he would not take them in. The traveller

did not even leave the name of his firm, but the defendant found it out from another chemist. The witness further said that the defendant was appointed as the plaintiff company's agent in Ramsgate at his (defendant's) own request.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said it seemed to him that the question was, How much damage had the plaintiffs sustained by the defendant's breach of contract? It could not possibly be as much as 4%.

Mr. Turner said the plaintiffs were in the habit of executing orders on their own authority for much larger amounts than were ordered by customers.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he had nothing to do with that. He had only to decide the case then before him.

Mr. Turner said that a tender of goods was not a good tender in law.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he knew that very well. The plaintiffs were claiming for loss of profit; but it was obvious they could not recover it. The plaintiffs also asked to be paid the cost of printing certain bills for the defendant specially, but as there was no evidence of the cost he would adjourn the case for further evidence.

Isaacs: But I shall have to go down to Ramsgate specially to appoint another agent.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he had nothing to do with that. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

In another case brought by the same plaintiffs the sum of 15% 11s. 4d. was claimed against the defendant, Mr. P. W. Blacklock, chemist, of 32 Old Steyne, Brighton, for optical goods supplied.

Mr. Isaacs said he took the order from the defendant on April 18. He could not remember, he said in cross-examination, that he stated their goods were the very best. When he went to see the defendant about them he refused to keep the goods. They had brought actions before, some of which they had to abandon because he was not in town at the time they were heard.

Mr. Turner said the defence was that it was the plaintiff company's regular method of doing business to take orders from chemists who knew very little about optical goods, and then send them more than they had ordered.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the learned counsel had better be careful what he was saying. If he was making that statement upon instructions, the defendant might be held liable for an action for libel. The allegation amounted to a charge of cheating.

The defendant was called, and he said that he only intended giving an order for about 3% or 5% worth of goods, and he had no idea that the plaintiffs would send him so large a quantity as they had. He had never dealt in them before. When he found out what a lot had been sent him he returned the goods to the plaintiffs, carriage paid, but they sent them back again to him.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that if the defendant had not signed the order there would have been a good defence under the Statute of Frauds. He thought the best thing to do was to adjourn the case for trial by jury.

Mr. Raw said he was willing that the Judge should decide the case.

Isaacs: I shall have to come up to London again.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I don't care a farthing about you coming to London. Do you think the world cares a farthing for you, sir?

The case was then adjourned, by consent, for trial by a jury, the defendant to bring the amount of the debt into court in a week, otherwise judgment for the plaintiff company.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr added that whenever an imputation was brought against a person he always thought it was much better for a jury to express an opinion upon the transaction. The case was then adjourned until Thursday, June 21.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Tincture of Iodine.

At the Birmingham Police Court on June 1, before Messrs. Fisher and Ryland, Cornelius Bayley, chemist, 40 Bristol Street, was summoned for selling tincture of iodine to the prejudice of the purchaser. Mr. Porter (Glaisyer & Porter) appeared for the defendant. Inspector Davis visited the defendant's shop on May 16, and purchased from Gilbert

Smith, one of the assistants, 4 oz. of iodine, for which he paid 1s. 3d. He told the manager, who was present, that he had bought the iodine for the purpose of submitting it to the public analyst. A certificate of Dr. Hill, who had analysed the iodine, showed that the drug contained 80 per cent. of the proper quantity of iodine, and 70 per cent. of the proper quantity of iodide of potassium required by the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Porter asked the inspector whether he purchased other articles. He replied in the affirmative, and said, so far as had been ascertained, they came up to the required standard. He purchased samples of spirit of nitrous ether and syrup of rhubarb. Mr. Porter said no doubt a technical offence had been committed, which he could not attempt to defend, but he wished to point out that the mistake had arisen through the stupidity of one of the defendant's servants. Defendant said his instructions to his assistants and his manager in the preparation of drugs were that everything should be made up in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. The tincture of iodine contained the proper quantities of each ingredient, but complete solution had not taken place when the sale was effected. Mr. Carter: How do you know that? Defendant: It is a very dark liquid, and can be seen at the bottom. I have looked at the bottle since I got the summons. Gilbert Smith, the assistant, said in making the preparation he put $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of iodine, a similar quantity of iodide of potassium, and the proper quantity of rectified spirit for 10 oz. of tincture. He weighed those quantities out before mixing them. He prepared the drug in the stock-bottle, although he had no right to do so. His instructions from the defendant were to the contrary. He did not constantly shake the bottle, as he should have done, and did not shake it before he served the inspector. The Magistrates said the assistant had not carried out the instructions given to him. The public asked for pure drugs, and they expected to get them. It was clear in this case that what was asked for was not obtained. Defendant was fined 40s. and costs.

"Warranted Genuine"—Sweet Spirit of Nitre Case.

JAMES UPPERDINE, described as a shopkeeper, was charged at the Barnsley Police Court, on Thursday last week, with having sold sweet spirit of nitre adulterated with 5 per cent. of added water. An inspector visited the defendant's shop on May 17, and purchased 3 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre. The sample was divided into three parts in the usual way, and one portion on being analysed was found to be adulterated to the extent of 5 per cent. of added water. The sample was almost destitute of the real nitrous ether, which was the element of value in this article. Mr. Rideal, for the defendant, said the spirit of nitre was purchased of Messrs. Smith, Dixon & Lodge, wholesale druggists, of Leeds, in September last, and on the bottle was a large label, which warranted it to be genuine. The defendant, on being served with the summons, went to the firm in question, and their representative was in court that day. The sample of nitre had been tested by them, and it had been found to be unadulterated, but it was believed to have lost some of its virtues by evaporation.

Mr. Bundy submitted that the printed label was not a warranty within the meaning of the Act, but Mr. Rideal pointed out that his client was not an analyst, and he did not see how he could be convicted in the face of a label of assurance like that.

The Bench took that view, and dismissed the case.

PROSECUTIONS OF OLDHAM CHEMISTS.

At the Oldham Police Court on Thursday, June 7, a number of summonses issued under the Pharmacy Act against five local firms were heard. The informant was Mr. W. James Leggett, of 95 Boaler Street, Liverpool, the hon. sec. and treasurer of the Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited). Mr. Geo. Braddock, chemist, of the Market Place, had six summonses against him. The first was for having sold to an unknown person a preparation of strychnine called "Fellow's syrup of hypophosphites," being a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, without making or causing to be made an entry in a book kept for that purpose of the name and address of the

purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it was stated by the purchaser to be required. The second summons was for having sold the poison in a bottle which did not bear a label with the name of the seller on it; and the third was for having sold the poison to a person unknown to the seller, and who had not been introduced to him by some person whom he knew. There were also three similar summonses against Mr. Braddock in regard to one dozen fly-papers, the information stating that three fly-papers average 3.60 grains of white arsenic. Messrs. Jas. Braddock and Bagshaw, of 37 Yorkshire Street, were summoned for having sold poison to an unknown person and not having made the necessary entries. Messrs. Thorpe & Co., Paradox Pharmacy, 97 Yorkshire Street, and Mr. Granville Wood, High Street, were each summoned in three instances, the alleged offences being for selling "Fellows's" syrup to an unknown person, not entering the sale in a book, and not labelling the article with the name and address of the seller. The proprietor of the Whittingham Drug-stores was also summoned for having sold a bottle of the syrup and fly-papers contrary to the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Sixsmith prosecuted, Mr. Fripp defended, and at the outset objected to multiplication of one offence into three summonses, and held that there should only be one summons. These prosecutions he said were novel, and seemed to be vindictive and spiteful.

The magistrates' clerk held that there were three offences, but he should, in case of conviction, advise the penalty to be inflicted in one only.

Mr. Sixsmith said that was all he wanted.

Whittingham's cases were taken first.

Mr. Sixsmith said on May 2, Joseph Maynard, agent for the Society and a stranger to Whittingham, purchased a bottle of Fellows' syrup. In the bottle, as would be proved by the analyst, there was nearly a grain of strychnine—a most deadly poison. It was an 8-oz. bottle, and 4 oz. contained nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of strychnine, which was enough to be a fatal dose to a young person. If a young person or an adult were to take the entire contents of the bottle it might be fatal. That brought it within the meaning of the Act. This was not the first case that had been brought before the Courts in this country, and Whittingham was not a registered chemist, which showed that the Society was independent in its action. The Society was determined that the spirit of the Act should be carried out for the protection of the public, though they did not benefit pecuniarily by conviction, as the penalties went to the public exchequer.

Joseph Maynard proved the purchase of the syrup and fly-papers without any formula being gone through.

The magistrates' clerk said this appeared to be a tit-for-tat prosecution.

Mr. Sixsmith: The Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted us, and now we are prosecuting.

Cross-examined: Witness said he was not drunk at the time. He bought a lot of goods at wholesale price, and told Whittingham he was going to sea.

Mr. Fripp submitted that the sale being wholesale and apparently for export was protected by law, and the case should be dismissed.

The Magistrates deferred consideration of that point.

Continuing, witness admitted he was employed as a spy.

Edmund Davies, analyst, said that half the contents of the bottle contained .463, or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine. Drinking all the contents of the bottle at once would probably prove fatal. Fly-papers contained a quantity of arsenic, and he had known such paper to be dissolved and people poisoned with the solution.

Cross-examined: He would not say that the syrup sold as it was would be a danger to the public. He knew of no similar prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The magistrates' clerk said there had never been a decision with regard to fly-papers and he did not think they came within the meaning of the Acts.

William James Leggatt, Secretary to the Society, said the Pharmaceutical Society had taken proceedings against medicine vendors, and now the Medicine Vendors' Association was taking prosecutions against chemists and druggists. The object of the present proceedings was to show that unqualified men were as good as qualified.

This was the case for prosecution, and Mr. Fripp for

the defence was dealing with the case as regards fly-papers, when the Magistrate's Clerk said he advised the Magistrates that there was no case with regard to them.

Mr. Sixsmith applied for a case for the higher Court, and this was granted.

Mr. Fripp, continuing, quoted from the Pharmacy Act, and said everything in that Act pointed to certain poisons or preparations of poisons being sold subject only to certain regulations, and the persons having control of these regulations were the well-known and learned body known as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. That body, with the permission of the Privy Council, added to poisons mentioned in the existing Schedule. The Bench were now asked to stand in judgment upon the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The syrup was not a preparation of strychnine, and did not come within the Act. The motive of the prosecution was so apparent and so ridiculous that it was evident it was not actuated by public spirit—it seemed to be vindictiveness pure and unadulterated. He asked the Bench to come to the conclusion that the prosecution had no proper motive. If there had been an offence, it was technical in the extreme, and the Magistrates would not be justified in convicting. The syrup was not strychnine, but a preparation of hypophosphite of lime with strychnine in it.

The Bench retired, and on returning into court the Chairman said that all the summonses would be adjourned for a week to allow the clerk to look up cases on the subject. Their decision on the case they had heard would govern all the other cases.

Mr. Fripp said he would drop his defence of wholesale and export, and rely on his contention of the syrup not coming within the Act.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

A CHEAP CAMERA.

A CAMERA, dry-plate, four pieces of sensitised paper, a packet of developer and one of fixer, are obtainable in toy-shops just now for 2d. It is a pin-hole camera, and the whole collection is toy-like, but children are quite proud of it.

A NEW CATALOGUE.

MESSRS. GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON, of 89 High Holborn, W.C., have issued a handsome illustrated price-list for 1894. The firm carry stock of all makers' goods (apparatus, lenses, plates, papers, mounts, &c.), and the list gives these at retail prices, off which dealers are allowed a good trading discount. The list is well arranged, amply illustrated, and has a good index.

NEW IDEAS.

IN regard to a recent paragraph on Messrs. Kent's film-carrier, it occurs to us that there may be many pharmaceutical photographers who have devised new arrangements and apparatus for themselves, which they might give the rest of the craft the benefit of. We shall be glad to hear from any such, and to have from them brief descriptions and drawings of apparatus, &c., which they have devised. What we specially invite is ideas which may be useful to retail chemists in dealings with their photographic customers.

TO ENAMEL SILVER PRINTS.

DR. LEO BACKLAND commends the following process in the *Scientific American*:—Clean glass plates are rubbed in with talc as for the usual process, and afterwards the plates are collodionised with 1-per-cent. collodion. When the layer is perfectly dry the plate is coated a second time, with a 1-per-cent. solution of Pará rubber in benzole. When the indiarubber coating is dry the plate is ready for receiving the print. If the print is on albumen paper, it is soaked in a warm 10-per-cent. solution of good gelatine, after which it is applied with its surface on the prepared plate, softly squeegeed upon it, and then allowed to dry, and when strictly dry it is stripped off in the usual way. Prints on aristotype paper can be enamelled with much less trouble by squeegeeing them simply when wet on the glass plate coated with collodion and rubber and slipping them off when dry.

New Companies and Company Reports.

E. WALLACE & CO. (LIMITED).—Last week the registration of this company was erroneously entered under "E. Wallis & Co. (Limited)," on page 761.

THE SCOTTISH FLUID BEEF COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000*l.*, in 4,000 shares of 5*l.* each. Objects: The manufacture and sale of fluid beef, beef extracts and essences, and also nutritive foods made from those and other products by processes designed and elaborated by Mr. William Wallace Auld. He terminated his connection with Bovril (Limited) on April 30, 1894, and has entered into an agreement to act as managing director of the new company for ten years. In respect of his services there is to be allotted to Mr. Auld a sum not exceeding 3,000*l.* in 600 fully-paid-up ordinary shares of the company. These shares will be allotted when a net profit of 10 per cent. for each of two consecutive years has been truly and justly earned upon a capital of 10,000*l.*, and duly certified in the company's accounts. Directors:—John Burn, Esq., J.P. (produce-broker, Leith), 62 Blacket Place, Edinburgh; W. J. Kinloch Anderson, Esq., councillor, J.P., Cousland, Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh; Malcolm Brechin, Esq. (Brechin Brothers, Edinburgh and Glasgow), Craigielea, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh. William Wallace Auld, Esq., The Willows, Relugas Road, Edinburgh (managing director), will join the Board after allotment.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CASTLETON CHEMICAL COMPANY.—At Rochdale County Court, on May 25, the matter of the Castleton Chemical Company, Limited, was mentioned by Mr. Reed of Huddersfield, who said a petition in favour of an order for winding up the company was presented on April 6 by Mr. Rycroft, harrister, on behalf of Messrs. Collier Brothers, metal merchants, Albert Square, Manchester, when an adjournment was granted until that day. He (Mr. Reed) appeared for the company. A resolution for voluntary winding up was passed on March 31, and advertised on April 6. The petitioning creditors and the company had now agreed, and he applied that the petition might be dismissed with costs. The application was granted.

The directors of Messrs. Hicks & Co. (Limited), Cardiff, report that their profits from May 15, 1893, to March 31, 1894, enables the payment of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, and 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares. They further report that they have purchased on favourable terms the valuable leasehold shop and premises previously occupied by Mr. Jones, chemist, Barry Dock. To do this they decided to offer 2,000*l.* worth of 6-per-cent. non-cumulative preference shares, 710*l.* of which have been taken up. The Barry shop was re-opened as a branch retail on January 6, and the business done there shows a very fair profit. The Cardiff retails both show steady improvement.

The twelfth annual report of the Patiagama Cinchona Company (Limited), of Ceylon, has just been presented to the shareholders. The directors regret that the report is not so favourable as had been hoped at the commencement of the season. The actual working of the year shows a small margin of 1,263-28*r.* The directors recommend that the total balance now at credit of profit-and-loss account, say 9,123-15*r.*, should be appropriated in reduction of suspense account, which represents the loss incurred in working the estate previous to 1890, whilst the tea (which is now the staple product of the company) was coming into bearing.

VOICES FROM AFAR.—The following letter was recently received by a Liverpool wholesale house from a customer in a neighbouring town:—"B—, 24th Feby 1893.—Gentlemen Wherefore have you not sent me the sope. His it bekawse you think my money is not so good as noboddy elses. Dam you — Co wherefor have you not sent the sope. Please send sope at once and oblige your respectful servant Richard Jones.—PS Since writing the above my wife has found the sope under the counter."

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the number of packages of drugs in stock at the London public warehouses on May 31, 1894 and 1893, and to the imports and deliveries into and from the same warehouses during the first five months of the last two years:—

Article	Stock		Imports		Deliveries	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Alocscs & pkgs	4,578	4,814	729	802	2,377	1,791
"gourds	2,975	695	69	198	350	304
Anise, starcs	536	719	—	691	77	211
Arrowrootbrls	12,053	9,420	11,606	11,158	7,042	7,020
"bxs & tins	1,585	1,368	1,942	1,377	1,280	442
Balsamscks, &c.	1,398	1,165	453	194	953	398
Boraxpkgs	376	5	376	20	5	276
Calumbabgs.	1,306	491	173	647	859	656
Camphorpkgs.	4,583	3,698	6,407	5,357	6,707	4,386
Cardamomscs, &c.	1,254	697	1,894	1,219	1,145	1,067
Cinchona bark:—						
S. American cases	46	67	—	16	6	5
" bls, &c.	21,190	22,432	3,069	3,765	5,072	4,291
E.I. Ceylon, cs	153	158	90	56	41	41
and Java . . bls	15,791	18,942	9,562	19,349	8,312	16,145
Cocci. Ind.bgs, &c.	503	445	125	—	180	242
Cream of tartar cks	—	10	20	2	46	3
Cubebsbgs	276	246	228	248	722	321
Dragou's Blood . . .cs	104	94	119	63	112	87
Galls, China, &c. cs	1,506	2,226	1,952	2,429	884	698
Trky & Prsn. . .sks	3,424	3,010	2,014	2,233	1,181	1,460
Gums—						
Ammoniacum pkgs	72	124	73	4	94	26
Animi & Copal pkgs	9,973	10,822	7,999	8,128	8,002	7,402
Acacia"	14,011	13,673	8,569	9,714	8,312	8,172
Asafoetida . . ."	482	30	717	337	418	391
Benzoin"	2,526	2,753	862	1,829	1,334	1,173
Damar"	2,384	3,774	1,431	2,426	2,569	2,232
Galbanum . . ."	11	30	1	1	5	2
Gamboge"	234	68	220	39	186	128
Guaiacum . . ."	159	195	25	48	58	48
Kino"	2	8	4	9	6	3
Kowrietms	1,846	633	1,395	775	1,409	1,133
Masticpkgs	19	29	9	28	12	20
Myrrh"	399	324	466	342	227	242
Olibanum . . ."	3,893	4,418	4,752	6,811	3,553	2,715
Sandarac . . ."	1,139	736	688	372	517	585
Tragacanth . . ."	4,012	1,856	4,328	2,985	2,152	1,927
Ipecacuanha bls & pkgs	803	705	592	712	593	718
Jalapbls	309	289	283	395	125	162
Nux Vomica . .pkgs	1,401	879	2,557	869	1,535	594
Oils—						
Castorcks	109	53	075	214	245	295
"cs	2,191	1,553	2, 02	1,769	1,341	1,916
Cocoa-nut . . .tms	471	874	1,287	1,551	1,424	1,449
Olivecks, &c.	1,157	1,685	1,923	1,952	1,274	783
Palmtms	6	17	23	26	20	17
Quinine (Sulphate) oz.	3,134,720	—	—	—	21,072	—
Rhubarbchts	635	780	290	373	584	600
Safflower . . .bls, &c.	103	88	25	71	31	45
Sarsaparilla . . .bls	299	279	453	513	566	699
Sennabls, &c.	2,303	1,737	580	1,971	2,204	1,772
Shellac—						
Orangecs	18,704	24,045	14,622	16,737	15,268	12,986
Garnet"	4,066	4,966	4,406	4,874	4,200	3,772
Button"	5,694	2,935	6,210	3,529	3,892	4,020
Total	28,464	31,946	25,238	25,140	23,360	20,778
Gambiertms	745	570	5,953	4,341	6,009	4,278
Cutch"	2,631	2,082	1,536	1,272	1,240	1,284
Turmeric, Beng. ."	161	87	68	101	56	75
Madras, &c. . . ."	260	288	261	366	251	242
Total	421	375	329	467	307	317
Vermillion chta, &c.	21	86	12	30	37	12
Wax (bees') bls & tms	1,172	1,001	1,401	1,717	1,011	1,653
"cks & cs	604	1,417	863	1,009	1,328	1,150
" (Japan)cs, &c.	518	1,127	274	1,130	592	425

LAST year 26,500*l.* worth of drugs and pharmaceutical goods was imported into Beyrouth (Syria). Germany supplied in round figures, 8,000*l.* worth of this, France as much, England 6,500*l.*, Austria 2,500*l.*, and Italy about 1,500*l.* England also supplied nearly 5,000*l.* worth of soda and alum. In 1892 the imports of these goods amounted to about 16,000*l.* value. On the other hand, the exports of scammony, medicinal herbs, colocynth, gums, &c., to the tune of 1,400*l.* (2,000*l.* in 1892) went to England.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 7.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on June 5, says that the inquiries for *Sierra Leone chillies* continue, and the market, it seems, will soon be bare. So far no change has taken place in price, but large quantities have changed hands. *African ginger* has gone in buyers' favour, and 35s. 6d. per cwt. would now buy good root. In *Acacia gums* Soudan sorts are very steady, but orders come forward rather slowly, and chiefly for small lots: ordinary rough, chiefly hard, sold at 40s. per cwt., with good medium at 42s. 6d. per cwt. *Canary-seed* continues steady at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per quarter. *Castor oil* has gone against buyers, and now there are no sellers of good seconds Calcutta under 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *Penugreek-seed* (Egyptian) offers at 7s. per cwt., 200 bags at auction being held at this price. The firmness in *Honey* is well maintained, the new arrivals of Chilean pile X. being held for 35s., and *Californian* is held at 33s. 6d. to 40s., according to grade. Of *Kola-nuts* 4 bags, just arrived, sold at 7d. per lb. For 36 bags of *Jaborandi*, at auction, there were no bids, the quality being inferior and the leaves much damaged. *Spermaceti*, prime white Chilean, a recent import ex *Newton* (s.), is held firmly at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The American Markets.

Our New York correspondent writes, on May 30:—There has been little change in the drug-market during the past week; severe and protracted storms have interfered with business, especially east of the Mississippi River. The progress of the tariff bill inspires hopes of an early settlement. The coming week may witness a termination of the bituminous coal miners' strike. *Alolin*: Increased production and competition among manufacturers have forced prices down to 75c. for large lots, and 80c. to 85c. for smaller quantities. *Arsenic (red)* continues quiet, and prices show an easier tendency; Saxon quoted at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Silesian at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The *Donau* from Hamburg brought 100 kegs. *Arsenic (white)*: At reduced figures the article meets with more attention; in a jobbing way 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. is asked, though in instances 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. has been named for round lots ex wharf. *Balsam Fir* (Canadian) continues weak, with the tendency decidedly lower on spot \$2.85 per gall. would be accepted for forward delivery; a lot has been offered at \$1.75 per gall., or \$1.10 below present spot price. *Balsam Peru* is in better supply, and values are slightly easier at \$1.80 to \$1.85, holders showing more disposition to realise. *Cascara Sagrada*: There is no change in the position of the article, values remain unchanged at 5c. for prime 1893 bark. *Cocaine muriate* (C.P. crystals): The leading makers have reduced the price 50c. per oz., to 5.25c. to 5.45c. in 1-oz. vials, the inside price applying to 100-oz. lots. *Codeine*: Influenced by lower values for opium, the price has been reduced 10c. per oz., to \$3.85 to \$3.90 in 1-oz. vials, and \$4.10 to \$4.15 in eights. *Gingers* are slow of sale, and late figures are barely sustained. Jamaica, unbleached, 11c. to 12c.; African, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; race, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. *Gum-chicle* is easier, with some sales reported at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At the close additional supplies were offered at the same price, though 25c. is generally asked. *Gum kino* continues scarce. The principal holders have marked up prices to \$1.30.

Jalap: Holders are beginning to show some weakness, which has resulted in one or two lots being offered at 17c. The *Benedick*, from Vera Cruz, brought 8 bales, and the *Junini*, from Mexican ports, had 4 bales. *Juniper-berries* have developed an easier tendency, and values are somewhat lower at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. *Mannas* are well maintained at the recent advance. Small flake is not now obtainable below 30c. Sorts are held at 22c., and large flake at 73c. to 75c. *Menthol*: A few small lots were taken up at \$4.50, and the price has been advanced to \$4.65 to \$4.75. *Nux vomica*: Lower, and quoted for forward delivery at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., though on the spot 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. is required. *Oil of star-anise*: Continued strong reports from primary markets have caused a firmer feeling among holders here, some having advanced their figure to \$1.55. For limited quantities \$1.50 would still be accepted. *Opium* continues dull and heavy, with values doubtful, buyers holding off for concessions. Recent cable advices from Smyrna and Constantinople quote 8s. Values have receded to \$2.5, and it is reported that a bid of \$2 was solicited for a lot. Powdered, \$2.90 to \$2.95. *Pilocarpine* is scarce, and prices have gradually advanced during the week from \$22 to \$34 per oz., the outside figure being now the ruling quotation. *Chlorate of Potash*: Continued large arrivals and an overstocked market are still the depressing influence. German crystals are offered at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and English crystals at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Powdered in quantities may be had at the same figures, arrivals for the week aggregate 1,300 kegs. *Quicksilver* is offered more freely, and prices are a trifle easier at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. *Quinine* is without a new feature; there is a fair consumptive demand, and prices are well-sustained. Outside holdings of bulk can be had at 22c. to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., though 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. would be accepted for a round lot. *Norwegian cod-liver oil*: Cable advices to hand quote Lofoten oil for shipment at the equivalent of \$23 laid down duty paid; the spot market is easier at \$24.5 to \$25. *Oil of Citronella* is a trifle higher at 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 25c. *Clove oil* is weak and quiet at nominally unchanged prices, quoted in 5-lb. bottles at 45c. *Oil of cubebs* has declined to \$1.35. *Oil of peppermint*: There are no new features in the situation of this article, foreign buyers show little disposition to operate on the basis of present values. Advices regarding the growing crop are yet of a contradictory character; general conditions, however, throughout the producing districts are reported very favourable. Exports for the week are 3 cases to Marseilles, 8 cases to London, and 10 cases to Hamburg. *Sarsaparilla* advanced further to 9c. A lot of 25 bales was sold from importers' hands at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which cleared all the stock available at that price. *Senega* is quiet and steady at 37c. to 38c. *Celery-seed* lower on spot at 16c., and for forward delivery (October) quoted at 8c.; the latter quotation is intended, it is said, to influence spot prices. *Spermaceti*.—Exports for the week were 850 cases to Hamburg and 75 cases to London. The market is decidedly stronger, with nothing offering below 30c.

The Dutch Cinchona-auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent writes on June 5:—"All the analyses for the cinchona-bark sales on June 14 have been completed. The manufacturing bark contains about 382 tons sulphate of quinine, or 4.86 per cent. on the average. About 1 ton contains 1-2 per cent., 30 tons contain 2-3 per cent., 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons contain 3-4 per cent., 99 tons contain 4-5 per cent., 126 tons contain 5-6 per cent., 41 tons contain 6-7 per cent., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons contain 7-8 per cent., 2 tons contain 8-9 per cent., and 1 ton contains 9-10 per cent. sulphate of quinine."

The Hamburg Market.

Our correspondent, writing on June 5, observes:—"The drug market has again been very quiet during the last week, and there is still a general slackness of trade. The export trade is also very dull, and there are no signs of improvement. Bank discount remains at 3 per cent. The *Lindenels*, from Calcutta, has brought 223 cases shellac and 100 casks tamarinds; the *Bellona*, from Japan, &c., 266 cases anti-mony, 471 cases camphor, 225 cases galls, and 200 cases of star-anise; the *Menis*, from the West Coast of America, 374 casks iodine, and the *Serapis* 1,504 casks Chilean honey and 116 packages Quilain-bark. There have been few alterations in the prices of the various drugs since last week, most articles steady. *Tamarinds* (Calcutta) can be bought at 19m. per 100 kilos, and *Lycopodium* at 4.55m. per kilo, and

Cevadilla-seed is still offered at 160m. per 100 kilos., and is likely to go lower still. *S. V. R.* has gone up in price, and is offered at 17.75 per 100 litre per 100 per cent. *Saltpetre* (*Chilian*) is being sold at 10m. per 50 kilo., and *Rio Ipecacuanha* at 9m. per kilo. *Worm-seeds* (*Levant*) can be bought at 0.45m. per kilo. *Honey* (*Mexican*) 19m. *Dominican* at 17m., and *Chilian* at 21m. per 50 kilos. *Galls* (*Turkey*) offer at 58m. for black, 52m. for white per 50 kilos., ditto *China* at 90m., and *Japan* at 105m. per 100 kilo. *Camphor* in bells is being sold at 3.25m. per kilo.

The Otto-of-Rose Crop.

Our Bulgarian correspondent writes on May 17/29:—"With the magnificent weather now prevailing the roses in all our growing districts are developing most excellently. If this weather should continue during the distilling season (which begins in five or six days) we shall have an exemplary crop. The general opinion is that the output this season will be at least 20 per cent. more than last year, and that, what with this good result and the existence of old stocks, prices will be reduced by about 20 per cent. In spite of these prospects the quotation for rose-leaves, the raw material, continues to rule high, the current rate being equal to about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. It is thought, however, that so high a figure is not warranted, and that its persistence is simply due to the action of speculators who control part of the old stock, and do not wish prices to fall too low."

No Drug Auctions this week.

It is usual, when the Derby falls in a drug-sale week, to place the goods to be auctioned on show on the Tuesday instead of the Wednesday, and to proceed with the sale on the Thursday as usual. As a rule, drug-sales in Derby week are apt to be of a somewhat attenuated nature, for among a certain portion of the drug trade the "old Pagan characteristic" (as one of the daily papers calls it) of fondness for racing is supposed to be a deeply rooted one. Nevertheless there is, so far as we know, no precedent for an adjournment of the auctions over Derby week, nor was any suggestion of skipping the sales made at the last auctions, and even on Saturday morning ten drug-brokers officially declared goods for sale in the usual manner. But, later on, in the same day, one of the leading ones passed round the word: "No sales this week," among his Mincing Lane colleagues. Only one or two brokers made some little show of opposition, but they soon gave in, and, accordingly, no auctions have been held. Mincing Lane and the Royal Exchange, however, almost wore their every-day look on Wednesday, and neither the Epsom race-course, nor the other great national event of the day (the Young Men's Christian Association Jubilee), appeared to stir the soul of the average druggist to the pitch of causing him to forsake the monotonous path of his daily routine. It is worth noting, however, that while the House of Commons has for the last three years refused officially to countenance the Derby race by adjourning, the wholesale drug-trade have just set the precedent of recognising the event as of sufficient importance to warrant suspension of the time-honoured auctions.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market has a decidedly firmer undertone, although it is still possible to buy B.P. quality at 1s. 3d. per lb. from the makers.

ACID (OXALIC) keeps firm at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Unchanged. The English manufacturers ask from 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 11d. per lb. for B.P. quality. Foreign 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ACONITE.—Prices have advanced recently, German root being now quoted at about 34s. per cwt.

ALCOHOL.—In Germany the price of potato-spirit has shown a slight tendency towards an advance lately, but the quotation here has not been affected thus far.

ALOES.—The *German* has brought 28 packages of Cape aloes from Mossel Bay this week. There had not been any arrivals of this variety of the drug for a long time.

ANISE.—*Chilian* seed sells at 28s. per cwt. in Liverpool for good quality. There has just been a fresh arrival.

ANTIMONY is lower. The British refiners have reduced their quotations to 32l. 10s. and 33l., according to brand.

ARSENIC.—Very firm and likely to go dearer. Best white powder can no longer be bought below 14s. 9d. per cwt., and lump is practically unobtainable at the moment. The last parcel of 50 casks of this kind of arsenic was bought up by a dealer the other day at the rate of 27l. per ton, and the makers say that they will not turn out any more at present under 40l. per ton.

BALSAM (PERU).—Good quality is still quoted at 7s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH.—On Friday last the agents of the bismuth syndicate reduced the price of *Bismuth-metal* from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., "net cash, cases extra." This move was, of course, followed by a reduction in the price of all bismuth salts by the English and German makers, all of whom now quote as below with the exception of one of the Germans, whose brand enjoys a special reputation, and who asks 5s. 3d. (less 5 per cent.) for subnitrate. A considerable amount of business is reported at the reduced prices. It deserves mention that salts have not by any means been reduced in the same proportion as the metal. The decline in the former article has been at the rate of about 43, that in subnitrate at the rate of about 31 per cent. Much uncertainty prevails concerning the future of the drug, and it is pointed out that at one time, before the syndicate days, bismuth metal was quoted at 1s. 9d. per lb. The fresh supplies, the arrival of which has so disturbed the market, are variously described as of Bolivian and of Australian (New Caledonian?) origin. They are said to be the produce of an old mine which has recently been opened again, after having been shut down for years. Among the imports of drugs into London there were, on June 2, by the *Gemma*, from Hamburg, 170 serons bismuth addressed to order; and on the same day, from Havre, per *Frederica*, also to order, 5 packages metal bismuth. If these 170 serons represent bismuth owned by outsiders, it may be presumed that the new competition is of South American origin; as only bismuth from that country would be shipped in serons. Australian ore, moreover, would probably not be first consigned to Hamburg and thence to London. The following is the complete list of the English makers' prices of bismuth preparations before the reduction and at present:—

	Present Price		Old Price	
	Per lb.	s. d.	Per lb.	s. d.
Bismuth citrate	5	1	6	9
" nitrate crystals	3	1	4	6
" oxide	7	0	9	10
" salicylate (basic) 64 per cent. Bi ₂ O ₃ ..	8	2	9	6
" subcarbonate	5	5	8	0
" subchloride (cosmetic)	5	5	8	0
" subnitrate, B.P.	5	0	7	3
" tannate	3	6	5	0
Liq. bismuthi	0	7	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

All prices subject to a reduction of 1d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. We hear that these prices are already being cut.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—In London the quotation is 8l. 5s.; in Liverpool, either on rail or f.o.h., 7l. 10s.; and on the Tyne, f.o.h., 7l. 5s.

BORAX.—The recently reduced Syndicate price still holds good, but the combined makers are being undersold by various outside manufacturers. Orders are taken at from 21s. to 22s. 6d. per ton, according to brand. *Borate of lime* (*Chilian*) has been in active demand lately, at from 9l. 17s. 6d. to 9l. 15s. per ton on the spot, in Liverpool, and at 10l. 5s. to arrive.

BUCHU.—Our stock has been replenished by an arrival of 40 bales per *German* from Cape Town.

CHAMOMILES.—A report is going about that Belgian chamomiles are becoming rather scarce. It will be some weeks before the new crop makes its appearance.

CLOVES have taken a turn for the better this week, business having been done in Zanzibars on the spot at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and for July-September shipment, at 2 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. per lb.

COCOA BUTTER.—At auction on Tuesday 600 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's cocoa butter sold at from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. down to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., an average decline of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the last auctions.

COCAINE.—There has been a further arrival of 11 packages crude cocaine from Callao by the *Orinoco*.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—The quotation is now from 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 15*l.* 10*s.* in London, and 15*l.* f.o.b. Liverpool. The market is quieting down somewhat, the continental requirements for the season being now pretty well supplied.

CREAM OF TARTAR slightly firmer. Best white French crystals are now quoted at 63*s.* to 63*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., London terms; powder, 64*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Brazilian gum has lately been in some request in Liverpool at easier prices, about 5 tons having changed hands at from 20*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. For *Niger* gum lower rates have also been accepted—viz., 22*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.* per cwt., according to quality. In Trieste fine picked gums are said to be getting scarce; 13*l.* 10*s.* is asked for the best quality, London terms.

JABORANDI.—The long-expected parcel of Paraguayan jaborandi-leaves, to which we called attention in an editorial lately, has at last arrived in London. The leaves are in the hands of a wholesale drug firm, who have offered them out to various buyers here and abroad. The consignment consists of bold strong leaves, which unfortunately are mostly rather musty, having been baled before they were perfectly dry. The owner hopes to obtain 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for them. The lot now on hand consists of six 2-cwt. hales, but more is likely to follow. In Liverpool about 15 bales have lately been sold at prices ranging from 6*d.* per lb. for common stalky to 11½*d.* per lb. for fair quality.

JALAP.—There has been another arrival of 10 hales from America. The quality is described as fair *Vera Cruz*, and 1*s.* per lb. is said to be the price.

MAGNESIA-SALTS.—*Carbonate*, either in lump or powder, may be had at 40*s.* per cwt.; calcined (in bulk) at 10*d.*; and ditto (in 1-lb. bottles) at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

OIL (COD LIVER).—The market remains stationary. Best new non-congealing *Norwegian* (Lofoden) oil is being offered at 110*s.* per barrel, landed terms, but there are no buyers.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise oil* remains firm. Sales have been made on the spot at 6*s.* 5*d.* per lb. For arrival, October-December shipment, 6*s.* per lb., c.i.f., is asked. *Cassia oil* of good quality is offered at 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb. on the spot. *Citronella oil*, fair native make, may be had on the spot at 10½*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. in tins. *Lemongrass oil* firm at 1½*d.* per oz. on the spot. *Menthol* is very firmly held, no price being named on the spot under 17*s.* 6*d.*; for shipment there are no quotations in the market at present. *Japanese Peppermint oil* is very firm, a few cases of 40-per-cent. oil being offered from the Continent at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms, and for dementholised oil 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., is asked. The shipments of *Citronella* and *Lemongrass* oils from Ceylon this year have been unusually large. The following are the figures for the period from January 1 to May 14:—1894, 4,446,927 oz.; 1893, 3,878,147 oz.; 1892, 4,285,656 oz.; 1891, 4,807,265 oz. *American Oil of peppermint* is rather dearer. Business has been done in HGH oil at 12*s.* 7½*d.*, and now 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb. is asked. The *Arapahoe* has this week brought 13 cases of East Indian *Cassie pomade* from Bombay, and also a further consignment of Indian *rose-oil*.

OPIUM.—In London there has been practically no business this week, excepting a few sales of *Persian* at from 10*s.* up to 11*s.* 3*d.* per lb., according to quality. The market is very neglected. There has been an arrival of 64 cases of opium from Constantinople this week, which are in some quarters reported to be the bulk of the supplies which were held in that centre. Our Constantinople correspondent writes under date of May 31:—"Opium is dead. Beyond spasmodic small purchases of low quality by Germans there is nothing doing. The weather so far has been perfect for spring sowings, but rain is now required in the higher districts."

ORRIS.—A Leghorn correspondent writes that, although the stock of orris-root is very small, yet holders show considerable anxiety to get rid of it before the new crop comes to market, and are, therefore, soliciting orders at lower prices. Best picked *Florentine* is now quoted at 76*s.*; second quality, small and dark mixed, at 70*s.*; best *Veronese* at 57*s.* to 59*s.*; and ordinary ditto at 53*s.* per cwt., all f.o.b. Leghorn.

OTTO OF ROSE.—From a source not connected with that to which we owe the information among our headings above we hear an entirely different tale. The rose-trees, says this second informant, have suffered much damage from bleak and rainy weather. Insect-pests appear to have destroyed many of the buds which the unfavourable weather had spared, and as a result the young trees are said to bear only moderately, while the older bushes show scarcely any flowers. This report (which we give with all reserve) dates from May 31.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.—Some slight improvement in the demand is spoken of. Small crystals are offered by the manufacturers at from 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per lb., and by second-hand holders at 59*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt. Large crystals cost 5*s.* per cwt. more.

PHOSPHORUS.—Steady, at 2*s.* for wedges and 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. for sticks.

POTASH SALTS.—Best Montreal *potashes* are very slow of sale at about 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Pearlashes* are also dull at 39*s.* per cwt. nominally, and French *pearlashes* may be bought at from 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt. *Bichromate* may still be had at 4½*d.*, and *Yellow prussiate* at 10¾*d.* per lb. *Sulphate* (90-per-cent. basis) is quoted at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The makers' quotations for chlorate of potash remain unaltered, but it is possible to buy second-hand for prompt delivery, or up to June-August, at 6¾*d.* per lb.

QUASSIA.—It is possible to buy logs at 7*l.* per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—Firmly held at 6*l.* by the importers, and at 5*l.* 19*s.* by second-hand holders.

QUININE.—After many weeks of quietness a little life has at last been infused in this article, though, unfortunately for the holders, at a decline in price. About 25,000 oz. second-hand German bulk have been sold this week on the spot in different lots, the first changing hands at 10¾*d.* per oz., but 10¾*d.* per oz. being accepted afterwards. It would probably be possible to-day to buy at 10¾*d.* per oz. from the second-hand, but the manufacturers' quotations remain unchanged. The average richness of the Java bark which will be offered in Amsterdam on June 14, is very high—viz., 486 per cent. of sulphate of quinine. The exports of cinchona bark from Java in May amounted to about 980,000 half-kilos., which is considerably in excess of the shipments in May, 1893. We understand that the exports from the island for the first five months of the present year exceed those of 1893 by about 30,000 half-kilos., and are, in fact, the largest on record for the period.

SALICIN.—Much lower. The Scotch makers have reduced their quotations from 7*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for 28-lb. lots. For quantities this figure may be shaded. The decline is solely attributed to lack of business, the United States, which are among our largest customers, having placed very fair orders here lately.

SALICYLATES.—It is rumoured that the manufacturers of salicylates outside the convention are making offers at the rate of 1*d.* per lb. below the reduced syndicate-rates. If that is so a further move on the part of the syndicate would appear probable. The recent reduction in the price of salicylates was immediately followed by a fall of 3 per cent. in the shares of Schering's chemical-works in Berlin. In answer to an inquiry on the part of the editor of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, the directors of Schering's factory replied that it is to be expected that the reduction in price will only be of an ephemeral character, but that, even if it should prove a lasting one, it would probably remain without any influence upon the profits of the works, inasmuch as reduced prices of salicylates are likely to have for a sequel an increase of the consumption.

SODA CRYSTALS.—The London makers' quotation is 42*s.*; and on the Tyne 40*s.* per ton f.o.b. is the price.

STROPHANTHUS.—*Kombé* seed is reported in good request. At auction business was put through recently at 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb., but holders now ask 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb., the supply being reported as more concentrated.

TONCA BEANS.—Good frosted *Pará* beans are selling slowly at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., while for low foxy quality 8*d.* per lb. has been accepted in Liverpool.

WAX (JAPAN.)—A sale of 100 cases fair pale squares is reported this week at 28*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill.

SIR,—In case this Bill passes in its present form, what would there be to prevent a young man who has passed the First examination, and who subscribes to the Society, from opening a chemist's shop for the sale of drugs, &c., and from displaying the title of "Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society" over his door? It would have every appearance of a chemist's shop, and the public would be led to believe from the inscription that it was so, and yet, as long as he took care not to sell a few poisons, nor to call himself a "chemist and druggist," he would steer quite clear of the arm of the law.

I think the Council has quite enough to do at present without investigating all the cases that would inevitably arise, although it would have the power to remove the offender from the Society when the offence was proved. For my part I do not see that those who have only passed the First examination require any title at all, or, if they do, that anything beyond their present one is needed.

There is one more point—that of jury-service. I hope the Council will insert a clause giving the "Minor" man equal exemption from jury-service with the "Major" man. This exemption was not given to the "Major" man as a sort of small reward for his extra qualification, but solely and purely in the interests of the public, so that he should not be caused to leave his shop by being summoned on a jury, and so leave them to the risk of being served by unqualified hands.

131 High Street, Tewkesbury,
June 5.

L. L. STROUD.

Pyroxylin an Explosive.

It will be seen from the following letter recently issued from the Home Office, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Thomas Tyrer, of Tyrer & Co., Stratford, that the manufacture, storage, &c., of pyroxylin come under the Explosives Act:—

GENTLEMEN,—Since the Explosives Act, 1875, came into force, the question has more than once been raised as to the position of collodion-cotton, or, as it is sometimes called, soluble gun-cotton, and, as you are probably aware, we have until recently held that such material need not be ranked as an explosive.

Further researches on the subject of the material have, however, disclosed the fact that its solubility may in some cases be associated with a certain explosibility, and under these circumstances it appears to us that soluble gun-cotton does, as a matter of fact, properly fall within the category of explosive as defined by the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders thereunder, except when its condition is such as to deprive it of its explosive properties—viz., when it is

(a) In solution in alcohol or ether, or

(b) Wet, or

(c) Saturated with methylated spirit, and contained in airtight cases.

We have been in communication with the Customs on this subject, and we understand that they are issuing instructions to their officers to that effect. Of course this decision affects the manufacture, storage, and transport of soluble cotton which does not fall within the exemptions specified above; of course, also, when soluble gun-cotton is intended for use itself as an explosive (not merely as an ingredient of an explosive), it necessarily falls within the definition of an explosive, in virtue of section 3 of the Act, irrespective of the condition in which it may exist.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. D. MAJENDIE (Colonel),
Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Re Veterinary Chemist Defence Fund.

SIR,—I am willing to double my late subscription.

Yours truly,
Leicester. GEO. DOBSON.

SIR,—I shall be pleased to guarantee 2*l.* if required.
St. Neots. J. WISE.

Ext. Tarax. Liq.

SIR,—In your reply to the letter "Taraxacin" on page 672 of your issue of May 12 last, I note you describe the official liquid extract as "a pale, sherry-coloured liquid, lighter almost than succus tarax."

Now, my experience is that ext. tarax. liq. is very, very much darker than the succus, hence the different appearance of the mixture referred to by "Taraxacin." Kindly correct in your next issue. The old liquor (the unofficial preparation) having been used in an old prescription, once gave me some trouble, as I dispensed the B.P. succus, and the patient, noticing a paler mixture, concluded it was deficient in strength to that supplied previously. The prescription (or rather the copy of it) had no date on it, so I had no guide whatever, and I had hitherto always used succus as a synonym for liquor in a large number of prescriptions without any hitch whatever.

Yours, &c.,

London, N.W., June 5.

T. T. NICHOLSON.

[We shall be glad to have the opinion of manufacturers as to the colour of ext. tarax. liq.—ED.]

A Poison-register Difficulty.

SIR,—How can we overcome the following difficulty? At this time of the year we sell a quantity of arsenical sheep-dip, both paste and powder. Of the former the bulk of it we never see, being consigned by the maker on our order to customers, and delivered at one of the various railway stations in this neighbourhood, while of the latter we receive an order from a customer, say, twenty miles away, and we consign it to the station he names. How can we register the sale of these? The customers, of course, are all known to us. We have hitherto taken no trouble in the matter, but from the recent prosecutions find that something must be done. We thought of having a slip printed, similar to a "Poisons-register Book," one for each sale, filling this in, sending it to our customer, asking him to sign it in the proper column, and return it to us. Would this be legal?

Yours truly,

B. & S. (56/50.)

[We think the requirements of the Arsenic Act (and certainly those of the Pharmacy Act) are sufficiently met if you always take care to get a duly signed and dated order from your customer. You should enter the sale in your poison-book and attach the signed order to the entry. Your plan of getting forms printed for your customers to fill up is a very good one. These forms when received back should be pasted into "a book kept for that purpose."]

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

A Latin Phrase.

58/2. *Rad Rhei* has come across *ope idoneum vehiculo* in a prescription, and he wants to know what it means. It is an uncommon and inaccurate phrase, but it may fairly be taken to mean "By help of the proper vehicle."

A Doubtful Ingredient.

SIR,—In the following prescription you will see the first ingredient (rather badly written) is liq. strych. arseniat.

What should the strength be, and how best made? What should be the appearance of the mixture—cloudy, with light precipitate?

I have never come across the am. ch. plat. before in a prescription.

Liq. strychniæ (?) ..	..	..	..	℥xxiv.
Liq. hydrarg. perchl.	..	..	..	℥j.
Ammon. chloro-plat	..	..	..	gr. j.
Aq. destillat. ad ..	..	..	..	Oss.

M.

T. W. L. (56/36.)

[The first ingredient of the prescription may be read liq. strychniæ arseniatis or liq. strychniæ acetatis. There is no formula for the former that we know of, but there is for the latter—viz, liquor strychn. acetatis, N.F. (Hall's sol. of strychnine):—

Acetate of strychnine ..	..	..	16 gr.
Diluted acetic acid ..	..	..	½ fl. oz.
Alcohol ..	..	..	4 "
Compound tincture of cardamoms ..	..	..	60 min.
Water to make ..	..	..	16 oz.

M.S.A.

We should use this preparation, failing a consultation with the prescriber.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

56/13. *Frederick* asks:—"Is it lawful to sell as lime-juice cordial a compound of conc. soluble ess. of limes, citric acid, and syrup, or an essence of above (like ginger-wine essence) for making cordial?" If the concentrated essence is obtained from the lime-fruit, we should think the title would be justifiable. But we cannot, of course, prophesy how magistrates might decide on a case the merits of which are so vaguely set forth.

55/23. *Express*.—To ascertain whether a word is registered as a trade-mark, you must pay 1s. for a search at the Trade Marks Office, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.

54/54. *Yorkshireman*.—We cannot say whether anybody has ever been prosecuted for using the description "dental depôt." The dental authorities are disposed to interpret their Act very widely, and the Courts seem inclined to support them; but we do not believe if it were properly defended the use of the description quoted could be construed into an offence under the Dentists Act.

57/47. *N. L.*—The present official form for pulv. glycyrrh. co. contains sulphur. The mixture *sine* sulphur was prescribed in the Additions to the Pharmacopœia, 1868. It is legal to sell the latter if that preparation be expressly wanted, but if compound liquorice-powder simply be asked for you should sell the official article—that is, with the sulphur.

56/44. *Doubtful*.—If "spirit. ætheris nitrosi" was asked for, the B.P. preparation should have been supplied. We do not see that in the event of a prosecution there would be any sound defence if the P.L. article were supplied.

57/2. *Hilda*.—There can be no legal objection to your adding the word "wholesale" to the description of your business. That word is not protected in any way.

55/34. *Puzzled* wants to know whether it is lawful or not for a chemist to visit a person for, say, an injury to any limb or when there is no particular illness, but sufficient to

prevent the person coming to the chemist, and not to charge for such a visit, only supplying remedies at usual prices.

["Visiting" makes no difference legally. What a chemist may not do is to act as an apothecary—that is, judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and apply himself to relieve them by the administration of medicines. Of course, if he undertakes surgical treatment, he risks an action for malpractice if he is not successful.]

50/44. *T. W.*—Single powders taken from a stamped packet can only be legally sold by a person licensed to sell stamped medicines.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

51/11. *Acid Boric*.—We should strongly advise that a specialist should be consulted. Diseases of the nose form a separate and very special department of medicine, and as a rule the general practitioner takes but little interest in them. In fact, with the exception of one or two of the more common varieties, he sees little of them, and he has neither time nor opportunity nor inducement to make himself master of the rarer kinds. The advice of a specialist is therefore highly desirable in all cases of nasal disease that do not readily yield to simple treatment. Mr. Lennox Browne, 15 Mansfield Street, W., and Dr. Dundas Grant, 83 Wimpole Street, W., are specialists who have had a large experience in the treatment of diseases of the nose. We do not think that gently syringing the nose with warm water, or with warm water containing a little boracic acid, is likely to do any harm—or any good.

47/15. *Flora*.—Hooker's "British Flora" is about the best book you can use for the recognition of British plants. It is published at 10s. 6d.

48/27. *Lymph*.—You will find all about the Staining of Billiard-balls in the DIARY.

56/33. *X. Y. Z.*—Harness-paste.—DIARY, page 366.

53/60. *G. H. B.* sends an advertisement of a cutting drug-stores quoting (among other articles) cream of tartar at 10d. per lb., and selling 40 grains of quinine at 6d. Our correspondent remarks:—"The difference in the percentage of profit on the two articles is startling even to one who remembers 'the good old times.' I may be wrong, but, in my humble opinion, this is not fair trading." The suggestion, we suppose, is that the public are expected to believe that all drugs are sold at the same percentage of profit as those quoted. We are inclined to think the point is a little too fine for ordinary trading.

53/71. *Warble*.—To prevent Warble-fly from attacking cattle the following will be found useful:—

	Parts			
Tinct. asafoetide	1
Ol. terebinth.	2
" lini	5

M.

Smear occasionally over the back and sides of animal during the hot season.

54/13. *F. E. R.*—To kill Warble-worm and heal the wound caused by this parasite the best application is ordinary mercurial ointment carefully applied to the parts. One or two dressings will generally be found sufficient.

57/47. *N. L.*—Ol. Staphisagriae is an oil expressed from stavesacre-seed. It frequently deposits solid glycerides.

48/7. *Sedox*.—We understand you to mean Blackbeetles, and these are very difficult to get rid of. Borax is generally fatal to them, and may in the following form be sprinkled about the haunts:—

	Oz.
Eppe's cocca	2
Sugar	2
Borax	8

Mix.

Do not, however, rely upon such things alone, but trap as many as possible of the pests. This you can do with a "Demon" or similar trap, or take a few pie-dishes, put into them a little ale, and place on the sides roads for the beetles in the shape of pieces of cardboard or wood. Keep at this nightly.

37/4. *A. S. D.* (Queensland).—(1) Gold Lacquer for Tins.—There are few yellow colours which will stand strong sunlight. Gamboge is the most satisfactory. Try it alone (not with turmeric) in the proportion of 2 oz. to the gallon of varnish. The aniline colours are not sufficiently permanent, and there is no metallic colour available in the manner that your tins are lacquered. (2) What is the reaction when Sulphurous Acid and Quinine Sulphate are mixed? This question has been asked by a medical man who wishes to prescribe the mixture. When the solution is made the sulphurous-acid smell disappears. Is this due to oxidation?—No; the sulphurous acid combines with the basic quinine sulphate, just as sulphuric or any other acid would. (3) Boro-glycerate of Calcium.—We do not know any preparation so named.

52/40. *Rohami*.—A 2-oz. bottle is the average 6d. size of ginger-wine essence.

53/64. *W. P.*—A good way To Clean Coral is to dip in ammoniated water (1 oz. of strong solution and 2 oz. methylated spirit to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water). Tie the coral to a string, and dip into the water repeatedly, occasionally dipping it also into hot water. Finish up with the latter. White coral may get a few dips into chlorinated-lime solution.

54/20. *Alpha*.—Yellow Spirit-varnish:—

Pale orange shellac	2½ oz.
Sandarachi	1 "
Gamboge	½ "
Spirit	1 pint

Dissolve, decant the clear portion, and filter the rest.

54/64. *Subscriber* (Dublin).—Powders for 5-pint Seltzogene.—Soda: 15 grains of the bicarbonate. Seltzer: Sulphate of magnesia, 6 grains; bicarbonate of soda, 10 grains; common salt, 10 grains in each powder.

95/35. *Dens*.—(1) The formula which you submit is one for a powerful emmenagogue pill, which can only be sold as a "poison" of the first part of the schedule. Do we consider such a pill a safe one to put up as a proprietary? Certainly not. If you try to realise what the Legislature has done to prevent the use of ecbolics, and how people are punished when they are caught in assisting in the administration of such drugs, you may, perhaps, understand how unnecessary your question is. (2) Premiums are required from dental pupils.

52/73. *F. K. Taylor*.—Sticky Fly-papers.—See the DIARY, page 363. You may perfume the composition with an essential oil, such as rose-geranium.

52/57. *Toilet-vinegar*.—Oil of sweet orange is an oil expressed from the peel. Oil of neroli is distilled from the flowers. Your formula for Florida water gives about as cheap a product as any. You can only cheapen it by adding water or reducing the amount of oils.

52/58. *Cacodyl*.—Elixir Aurantii, U.S.P. (1880):—

Oil of orange-peel	3iiss.
Cotton	3ss.
Sugar	3xxv.
Rectified spirit	3xvj.
Water	3xl.

Put the oil on the cotton-wool in such a way as to distribute it evenly (by a spray, for example); pack in a percolator, or funnel, and pass the mixture of spirit and water through it until 52 oz. are obtained. In this dissolve the sugar, without heat.

52/50. *Subscriber* (London).—You can thin Black Varnish with turpentine or benzole.

52/65. *C. W. B.*—The only assistance we can give you is to refer you to the indexes of past volumes, in which you will find plenty of references to silvering-pastes. We do not know the paste to which you particularly refer.

51/29. *Apis*.—Try glue to which 1 per cent. of bichromate-of-potash solution (1 in 3) has been added.

55/48. *Halifax*.—Removal of Tattoo-marks.—See DIARY, page 381.

56/64. *W. Ise*.—"Bone-dust, a dull grey powder," is not used by all jewellers for cleaning plate. Probably it is calcined bones, which makes a very good powder when well elutriated. Can you not get us a sample?

56/29. *Agricola*.—See the DIARY. Put the composition on with a whiting-brush having suitable shapes, so as to leave a margin.

56/12. *Mizpah*.—There is nothing in the way of a drier that you can add to Spirit-varnishes. Such varnishes dry because the spirit evaporates, and you can only quicken that by heat. You should not confound the drying of varnishes with the drying of paints. In the latter case evaporation and chemical action together determine the hardening of the paint.

51/51. *Staffs*.—Cornish Stone is kaolin, deposits of which are worked in Cornwall. The copperas of your recipe is sulphate of iron.

52/4. *Subscriber* (Dublin).—Add two or three drops of hypophosphorous acid to the Liq. Ferri Iodidi, warm, and filter. This restores the green colour.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

Hayes' Institute.—*M.B., B.Sc.* writes:—"I should be greatly obliged if you could kindly give me any information as to the general principles of treatment adopted by Dr. Hayes' Asthmatic Institute, Buffalo, New York, or the drugs that are used. An asthmatic patient of mine receives quantities of medicines from this Institute, and very minute directions. The medicines are designated by numbers, and in some cases by names—as, for example, 'The Clucher,' which is supposed to arrest an attack. According to the literature supplied, these medicines contain none of the ordinary anti-asthmatic drugs." [Perhaps some New York subscriber will reply.]

37/4. Boroglycerate of calcium. By whom or how made.

58/44. Syphon, or machine, for filling small bottles; where obtainable.

58/45. Makers of machinery for spreading plasters with plain margin.

58/9. India tonic-water; formula or name of maker.

SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black Letters on a ground of Pink or White Enamel).

Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of best porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a CHEAPER sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

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SHAVING
EASY.

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VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS, Premier, 6d.; Toilet, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6; Vestal, 2/-.

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PURE AND CHEAP.

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Bicarbonate of Soda	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	trace
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Insoluble	nil

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Soluble Pearl-Coated Pills.

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In 10-Gross and 1-lb. Tins.

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Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	... /6	4/-	Aperient (Mild)	... /6	4/-
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The "Colloid" Capsules.

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Bals. Copaibæ, m.x.	... 10/- per 1,000	Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.	... 38/- per 1,000
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Ol. Chaulmoogra, m.x.	... 20/- „ „	Quininæ Sulph., grs. iii.	... 18/- „ „

Effervescent Preparations.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

	Per lb.	Cwt.		Per lb.	Cwt.
Citrate of Magnesia (A)...	... 1/6	130/-	Antipyrine, grs. v. to 3i.	... 6/-	1 lb.
„ „ (B)...	... 1/-	75/-	Caffein Cit., „ „	... 4/6	„
„ „ (C)...	... /10	70/-	Phenacetin „ „	... 6/-	„
„ „ (D)...	... /9	65/-	Sodii Sal. „ „	... 3/-	„

"Bi-Conical" Horse Balls.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Alternative	... 2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.	Physic, 4 drs.	... 2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.
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Diuretic	... 1/9 „	18/- „	Tonic	... 2/- „	21/- „

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Antipyrine	... 54/- per lb.	Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax	... 4/6 per lb.
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Cascara, grs. ii.	... 8/6 „	Potass. Chlor.	... 1/3 „

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Guaranteed to contain $5\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of Hypophosphites—namely, Calcium, 2 grs.; Potassium and Sodium, 1 gr. each; Ferrous, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; Manganese and Quinine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. each; being stronger in Hypophosphites than any Syr. Hypophosph. Co. we have ever met with.

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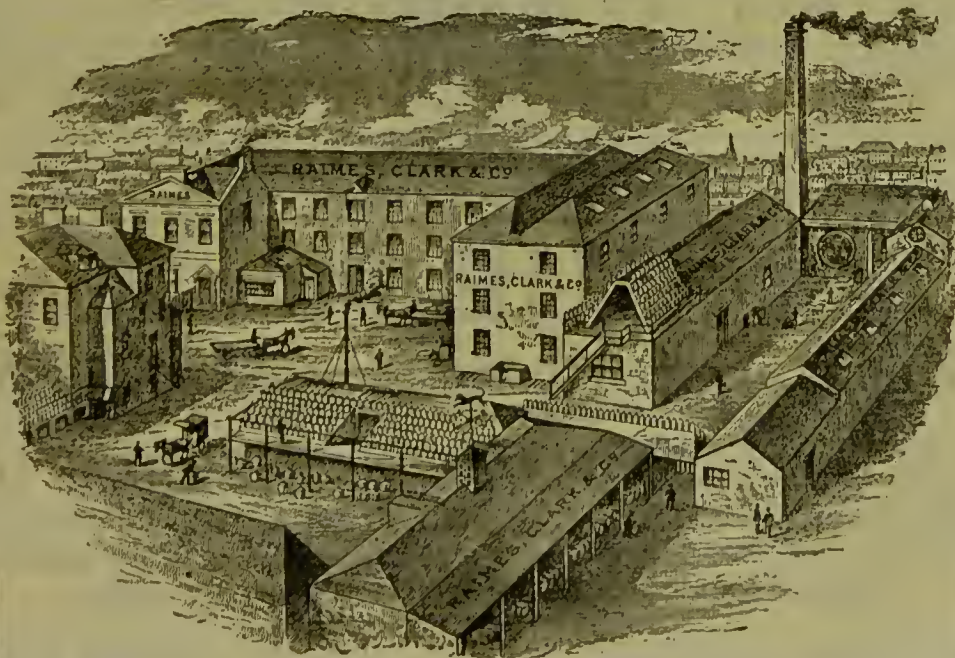
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It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

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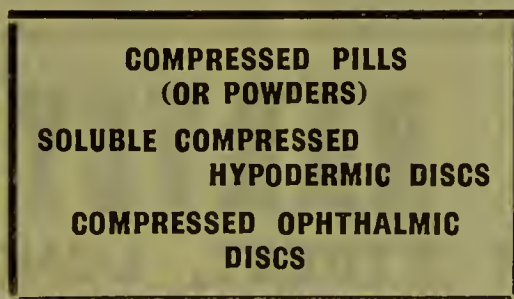
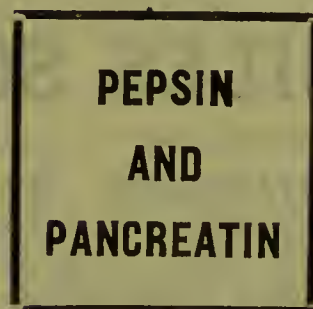
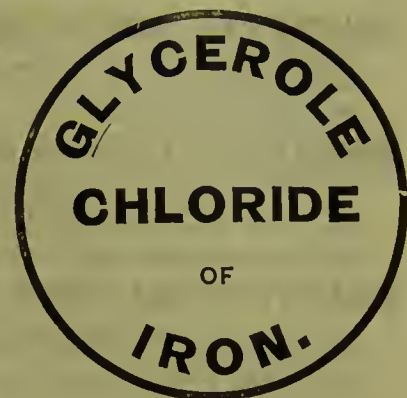
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Unalterable, Reliable and Efficient

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All Chemists, Druggists and Stores should stock this new article, which is well advertised, and is a really good speciality. It is put up in collapsible tubes, Retail Price, 1s., and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

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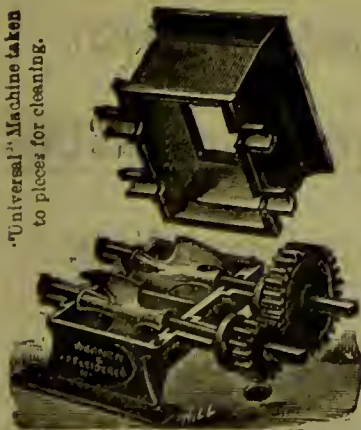
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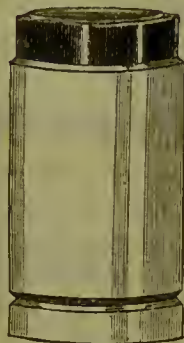
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Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

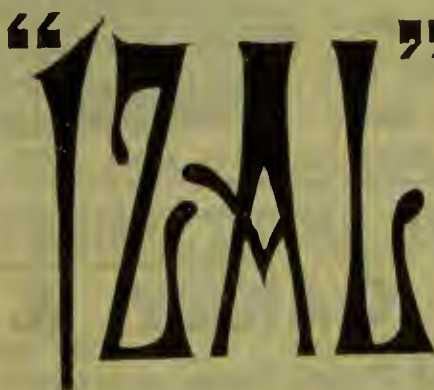
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BUY your BRUSHES from bona-fide Manufacturers, and save intermediate profits.

Apply for
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Excellent quality & value.



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Oblong,
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White Bristle,
8/6 per doz.



H 18.
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11 Rows, Stiff
Black Bristle,
8/6 per doz.



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Stiff Grey
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Satinwood,
Stiff Yellow
Bristle,
12 Rows,
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Satin inlaid,
White Bristle,
21/- per doz.

W 2.
Do., 18 Rows,
24/- per doz.

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Celebrated for the last 40 years. Are made of
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In Show Boxes with
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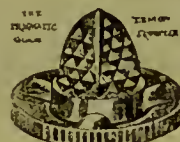


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Olive-wood, Solid Back,
11 rows White Bristle,
10/6 per doz.

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THE "PRISMATIC."

Glass, Best Quality.

Nothing Better in the
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Reduced to 1/8 per doz., or
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GENUINE
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Lemon Juice
Extractor, with
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GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

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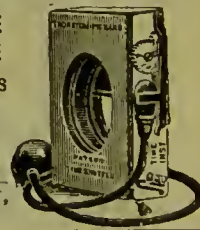
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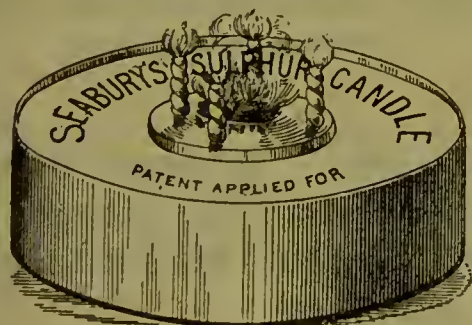
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The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

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2.—£650.—LONDON, N.W.—Very nicely fitted shop and good house, situate in a main thoroughfare; Business good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £650, all good profits; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; all particulars on application.

3.—£600.—LONDON SUBURBS.—Crystal Palace district; old-established Business; returns nearly £600; very well fitted shop, with every convenience for business; convenient house, with garden; price about £500.

4.—£600.—LONDON, S.E.—Profitable Prescribing and Retail Business; chiefly ready-money; returns over £600 yearly; house in good repair; shop well-fitted; held on long lease; price about £500; offer entertained.

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6.—£750.—LONDON, E.—Retail and Prescribing Business; situate in a main road; returns £750 (ready-money); full profits; the shop is well fitted and the house convenient; price about £500.

7.—£1,000.—LONDON, N.W.—Situate in a good-class residential locality; old-established business; recently much neglected; last year returns about £1,000; the value of stock and fixtures will be accepted; a good investment for an energetic man.

8.—£600.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Business; situate in a rural district; returns between £500 and £600; very profitable; small amount from stationery; well-fitted shop; convenient house and good garden; price about £350; fullest investigation.

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12.—WESTERN WATERING PLACE.—Small good-class Business; returns £350; can be easily developed; very convenient house; rent low; climate suitable to an invalid; price about £300; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

13.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Dispensing and Family trade, some small stationery; held by vendor 25 years; returns nearly £1,000 yearly; very good profitable business; without opposition; convenient house; price about £700; worth the attention of an energetic man.

14.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Within easy distance of London; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 yearly; very good business premises and capital residence, situate in the centre of the town; about £1,800 required; full particulars on application.

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4.—**TORQUAY.**—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £7 weekly under management; low rent; good house, well-fitted and stocked shop; price £235, or valuation; photo on view.

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KENT.—Unopposed Country Business, with fair amount of Dispensing; returns £1,000; low rent; price £800.

LONDON, WEST END.—High-class Dispensing Business, at full prices; handsomely-fitted pharmacy; returning over £700; price, valuation.

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£3,000 RETURNS.—Old-established country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with a net profit of over £600 yearly; low rent; good house and garden; satisfactory reasons for selling; strictest investigation allowed; handsomely-fitted shop; heavy stock; price £1,800. 48/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CITY OF LONDON: excellent position; well-established Business; fine opportunity for energetic man. Apply, by letter in first instance, to "Chemicus," c/o Crossley, Molr & Co., 57A Coleman Street, London, E.C.

A SPLENDID little lock-up Chemist's Business, in a busy West-end thoroughfare, for Sale; a good living trade; well fitted and stocked; rent £50; price, to an immediate purchaser, £75, all at. Address, W. S., 8 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Suburban Business for Sale; doing over £200 and increasing; no opposition; thickly populated; full prices and very profitable; rent £40, half let off; house in first class condition; Dentistry very much needed; price £225, part can remain. Apply by letter, Mr. Green, 39 Fitzroy Square, W.C.

HOME COUNTY, 20 miles from London; Light Retail, and Dispensing Business, returning £900 yearly, at full prices; net profits over £300 a year after paying all expenses; nicely-fitted shop, heavy stock, and first-class house; price £800. Satisfactory reasons for selling upon application to "Radix," c/o Messrs. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

KENT.—Genuine old-established, well-known Retail and Dispensing Business; some Wholesale; good trade in Trusses, Elastic Stockings; stock, fixtures; lease, 15 years remaining; moderate rent; double-fronted shop; best position; convenient house; excellent repair; profitable investment for price required from immediate purchaser; no agents. 104/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BARGAIN.—Handsomely fitted-up Chemist and Druggist's shop, bold position, improving neighbourhood, within 10 miles of Charing Cross; no opposition; rent low; part let off; takings for last year £5 weekly; to cash buyer the bare value of fittings and stock would be taken. Apply by letter, to K. K., c/o Messrs. R. F. White & Son, 33 Fleet St., E.C.

MIXED Business; Dispensing, Agricultural, and some Stationery; in a village (Southern county); returning nearly £1,000 last year (average for past 12 years, £925); established 1862; in same hands 26 years; trial allowed to bona-fide purchaser; references exchanged. Address "Fidelis," c/o Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London.

£350.—Unopposed Country Retail, Herts; returns £575; net profit £200; rent £33, with lease; good 8-roomed house, large garden, private entrance; sole reason of disposal, taking another business; immediate possession; cost price £350; every investigation afforded. "Rhicodos," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

SEASIDE.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing Business, with Extraction; small shop; house can be bought, leaving principal part as mortgage; good opening for Dentistry; returns vary from £350 to £500; capable of improvement and additions; expenses small; transfer by valuation; about £200. Address, "Retiring," c/o Hodgkinson's, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

TO be disposed of, profitable well-established Light Retail and Prescribing Business, situated in principal thoroughfare and good position in large and rapidly growing town of West Riding, Yorks; excellent scope for increase; exceptional advantages to qualified gentleman with good knowledge of Prescribing and Tooth-extracting. Address, 104/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

WANTED, by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, a genuine good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with good house. All replies in strict confidence, and cash payment, 104/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, a genuine high-class Dispensing and Retail Business, in London; good and convenient house indispensable; prompt cash paid for a suitable business; all replies in strict confidence. Address, E. Glaisyer, 2 Hanover Crescent, Brighton.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

CHEMIST'S Show and Stock Bottles and Jars to be sold a bargain; must be cleared at once. Apply, 13 Wardour Street, W.

TO be sold (owing to the death of Mr. Thornton), the Plant, Stock, Patents, &c., of Thornton & Co., Manufacturers of "Thornton's Disinfecting Tablet." For particulars, apply T. Price, 12 Great George Street, Liverpool.

TO Chemists, &c.—For sale, complete Plant for Manufacture of Mineral Waters, including a Loze's Generator, Bottling and Syphon Filler, Washing-trough Machine, Boxes, and a few gross of Bottles; about £70 required; the whole new 2½ years ago. Full particulars from 101/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SALES BY TENDER.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

TO DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

Re H. Gilbertson & Sons.

TO be Sold by Tender, by order of the Trustee of the Estate of Albert Brooks, Vobe Taffs, Richard Dobson Dixon, and John Dowell (trading as H. Gilbertson & Sons), of 11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, and Business, as a going concern, of Druggists' Sundrymen, as hitbeto carried on by the Debtors at the above address. The Stock-in-trade, &c., may be viewed on the premises from the 24th day of May to the 11th day of June, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 at noon, upon order to be obtained from the Trustee, Mr. William S. Ogle, 90 Cannon Street, E.C., from whom particulars, conditions, and forms of tender can be obtained.

All Tenders, sealed and endorsed "H. Gilbertson & Sons' Tender," must be sent to the Trustee before the 14th day of June next, at noon, when the same will be opened.

The Trustee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

No. 75 ALLEN ROAD, SOUTH HORNSEY, N.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HIBBARD & SONS have been instructed by the Owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION upon the premises, as above, on Thursday, June 14, at 2 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private tender), the whole of the Stock and Fixtures of a Chemist's Business, comprising Mahogany Counters, Showcases, Nests of Drawers, Scales and Weights, and a variety of Drugs and Patent Medicines. Auctioneers' Offices, 16 Liverpool Street, E.O., and 15 Newington Green, N.

GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. EDWARD BAILEY & SON, at the White Hart Hotel, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, on Thursday, the 21st day of June, 1894, at 5 for 5.30 o'clock in the Afternoon, subject to the common form Conditions of Sale of the Lincolnshire Incorporated Law Society, and such special Conditions as will be then read.

All that BURGAGE, MESSUAGE, or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Shop, Warehouses, Storerooms, and other Premises adjoining, situate in the centre of the town of Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, having a frontage to the Market Place of 23 feet, and a frontage to Market Street of 106 feet or thereabouts, now in the occupation of Messrs. Burrows, Chemists and Druggists. Also all those the WAREHOUSES and convenient PREMISES situate on the opposite side of Market Street aforesaid.

The Property will first be offered as a whole, and, if not sold then, in such lots as will then be determined upon.

The Property is most eligibly situated and of convenient and substantial character, the business of a Chemist and Druggist having been carried on there by the present tenants and the late Mr. John Ferris Marshall and their Predecessors for over a hundred years.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to the Auctioneers, Newark ; or at our Offices.

Gainsborough, 24th May, 1894.

IVESON & SON,
Solicitors.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

CHEMIST Shop; old-established; suit anyone wishing to cultivate good Prescribing Business: first-class opening for young man. Apply, Munnoch & Co., Wine Merchants, Gateshead.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Shops, 57 by 20 by 12; lavatory, cellars; 13-room dwelling, bath-room, &c.; lift; 2 entrances; part would easily let; main central, busy traffic. Curtis & George, Blandford.

GRAND Opening for Stores.—To Let, immediate possession, old-established Premises, used for this business last 90 years exclusively; main thoroughfare, manufacturing town, 13,500 inhabitants, with one qualified Chemist. Apply, H. J. Pascoe, Rugeley.

£50.—To be let, Chemist's Shop, Emily Terrace, Cooper's Arms Lane, High Street, Putney; splendid opening for a Medical Man; Fixtures, Bottles, &c., all complete for £50; established 8 years; rent £32. Apply to T. S. Price, Veterinary Surgeon, Kennington Cross, S.E.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

THOMAS B. MARSDEN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 112 Winslow Road, Withington, Manchester, is in want of a gentlemanly, respectable, well-educated youth as an Apprentice; must have passed the Preliminary Examination or its equivalent.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

A **COMPETENT** Assistant wanted. Apply, by letter, Lockyer Bros., Deptford, S.E.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for about 4 months. Apply to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

JUNIOR for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, giving full particulars, to J. Cooper, Pharmacist, Weston-super-Mare.

ASSISTANT, for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to Buckley & Co., 111 Earl's Court Road, Kensington, S.W.

EDWIN HALL, Weston-super-Mare, requires a qualified Assistant. Apply, giving full particulars, and enclose carte, which shall be returned.

ASSISTANT wanted; qualified; outdoor; also indoor Junior. Apply, 58/59, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

JUNIOR Assistant; must be neat and accurate and gentlemanly in manners and address. Apply to Percy J. Smith, 204 Balham High Road, S.W.

DISPENSER (qualified), in West-end establishment; outdoors; short hours; salary 42s. per week. Address, Box 2242, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; outdoors. State age, experience, references, and salary required, to Butcher, 329 Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester.

JUNIOR (indoors); one just served his apprenticeship preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to E. Norman, Pharmacist, 35 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

JUNIOR Assistant for Retail and Dispensing business; short hours. State age, reference, salary required (outdoors), with recent photo, to Robinson & Co., Norwich.

AT once, for Woodhall Sta (6 months' engagement), a Junior, accustomed to Dispense; must be neat, accurate, and a good writer. Carlton & Sons, Horncastle.

WANTED, for end of July, Junior for Light Dispensing business; one with a knowledge of Homoeopathy preferred. Apply, stating usual particulars, J. Tirrell, Hanley.

WANTED, steady Assistant; aged 22 to 28 years; Minor qualification. Applicants, state reference and salary required (indoors) to H. Greenough, Chemist, Warrington.

QUALIFIED Assistant, not under 23, for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating full particulars, to Boyce & Kennett, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Weybridge.

ASSISTANT; Minor qualification; for the season commencing about July 1; state salary required (outdoors) and usual particulars. H. J. Jackson, M.P.S., Bridlington Quay.

WANTED Assistant, about 25, qualified preferred; to sleep out. Apply, by letter, stating salary required, and particulars, to Russell Jacks, Ph. Chemist, 161 Gower Street, London, W.C.

SHAW & CO. require at once a qualified Manager (married), to live on premises; thoroughly reliable; permanency. State full particulars, and enclose carte, Lester, Chemist, Doncaster.

WANTED, thoroughly reliable qualified man for quick business; used to Extraction and capable of taking entire charge of Dispensing and sale of Poisons. Apply, Ince, The Stores, Dudley.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 26, to manage a Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail business; salary £50. Apply, with particulars and references, to Mr. Woodcock, 75 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, competent Assistant (outdoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be well recommended. Full particulars, with carte, to W. Ransford, Chemist, 26 Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for Dispensing department in large Northern store; store experience essential. Address full particulars "Leo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

SMART Junior wanted at once; used to good-class Cash business. Apply, personally, 208 Edgware Road, W.

JUNIOR or Improver; able to Extract Teeth; time for study or lectures; must have good references; small salary. "Chemists," 153 Sandringham Road, Dalston.

JUNIOR, for Retail and Dispensing business; no Sunday duty; good character indispensable. Apply, stating age, salary required, and all particulars, to S. Dean, Chemist, 320 Roman Road, Bow, London, E.

ASSISTANT; indoors; not under 23; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser and good Counterman. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing carte, to Henry Davis, Dispensing Chemist, Newbury, Berks.

JUNIOR Assistant required, in good-class Family Business; please state age, height, experience, salary, and enclose photo. Address, C. W. Turner, Proprietor of Anderson & Virgo's, The Foregate, Worcester.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; some knowledge of Foreign Pharmacy and Photographic business preferred. Apply, by post, stating experience, age, and qualification, salary required, H. Cooper, 24 Greek Street, Soho, W.

WANTED, about July 30, a Junior Assistant; indoors; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser; first-class references indispensable. State age, height, salary, and enclose carte, to Chave & Jackson, Chemists, Hereford.

JUNIOR or Improver; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, &c, to Fleming & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Wolverhampton. Abstainer preferred. Applications not answered within 3 days decline.

TRAVELLERS calling on the leading London and suburban Chemists wanted to push our well-known preparations on commission. Address, The Sanitary Wood Wool Co. (Limited), 26 Tavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WANTED, Junior Assistant in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; indoors; must be gentlemanly and a good salesman indispensable; enclose photo (to be returned). Wynne Tighe & Son, 3 and 4 High Street, Exeter.

ASSISTANT, indoors, 22 to 24, for good-class business; must be well up in Dispensing and of gentlemanly address. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo if possible, to Pelham C. Young, Preston Park Pharmacy, Brighton.

WANTED, single gentleman to manage a Branch; qualified; board and comfortable home provided. Apply, stating age and salary required, to T. Simnett, Chemist, 70 Chapel Street, Islington, N. Personal application preferred.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant, qualified, to take charge of a Branch; indoors; age from 25 to 30. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, to C. G. Bradner, Chemist, Cheetham, Manchester; photo, if convenient, which will be returned.

IMMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant; outdoors; accustomed to good-class business; aged about 26; half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating usual particulars and salary required, with carte (if convenient), to Wood & Pass, Chemists, Macclesfield.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (indoors), aged about 21, under Senior, for good-class Cash business; active and obliging, with fair knowledge of Dispensing. Full particulars or personally, to J. R. Faulkner, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, W.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant, in a Mixed Country business; Dispenser preferred; good references. Write, stating full particulars as to experience, age, and salary required, also references, to Mrs. Williams, Chemist, Coleford, Glos.

JUNIOR.—Hamilton, Long & Co. (Limited), State Apothecaries, Dublin, require a Junior Assistant for the Retail; indoors. Apply, enclosing carte, and stating age, height, references, and salary expected, to Dr. Hamilton, 3 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

WHOLESALE—Wanted, in a provincial house, a Dry Counterman, who can also take charge of Patents. Apply, with specimen of marking, and stating age, salary, and experience, to 55/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT (indoors), two left, age not under 23, for a market town in South-west; Light Retail and Dispensing. Full particulars as to last situation, salary expected, &c., with photo (to be returned), to C. D., c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London.

PARIS.—A trustworthy Dispenser of irreproachable character, speaking French fluently, permanency, outdoors, in a first-class Pharmacy; liberal salary. Send age, height, references, photo (to be returned), to AX2, Poste Restante, Bureau 9, Paris. Also state when disengaged.

WANTED, in Mixed Country business, with Wines and Spirits, in market town, a thoroughly trustworthy qualified Assistant (outdoors); if found suitable, partnership or other arrangement might be made. Address, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST in a seaside town, West of England, requires an Improver; one used to plenty of work, who wishes experience in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Address, "West," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

LADY.—Wanted, qualified Lady Chemist, to take management of small branch Stores; applicants to state age, qualification, where last and previously employed, salary required, and when at liberty. Apply, in first instance, to "Cash Stores," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted, at once, for a Dispensing and Prescribing Country business; indoors; a Turnover Apprentice, if satisfactory reasons be given for transfer, would be entertained; must be steady and active. Apply, stating age, references, salary required, and e.d.v., to "Chemist," 148 High Street, Chatham.

AT once, a Junior Assistant, good at Counter, for a Cash business; indoors; the usual early evening each week; 1½ hour off each morning and half-a-holiday every month; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. State experience, salary required, when disengaged, &c., to Blackham, 675 Holloway Road, London, N.

WANTED, a steady and reliable Assistant about 22 (qualified preferred), for a high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; must be well recommended and good Dispenser. Apply or address with full particulars, age, height, salary, reference and photo, to F. G. Curtis, Pharmaceutical Chemist (from Allen & Hanburys'), Ealing, W.

WANTED, Manager; qualified; aged about 30; good Counterman indispensable; must be active and obliging, and of good address; only those seeking a permanency treated with; state age, height, experience, and enclose carte; character and ability must stand strictest investigation. Apply, J. & J. Thompson & Co. (Limited), 192 Manchester Street, Oldham.

ASSISTANT, qualified, about 25, as Manager of good Branch shop, for July 16; Branch Post-office connected; must have unquestionable references as to character and business ability; one willing to devote himself to extend a growing business sought; salary commencing £45 (indoors), increasing with increased business; Christian and abstainer preferred; half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Start, Chemist, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

WANTED, about the second week in July, a complete Staff for a high-class West-end Drug-store, comprising an experienced and able Manager, first-class Dispensers, and smart Counterman; the manager and dispensers must have had a superior West-end experience, and be thoroughly competent to carry out all kinds of medical analyses. Apply by letter, stating full particulars (in confidence), 48/45, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

JUNIOR; 20; 3 years' London experience. J. P., 60 High Street, Blaina.

WANTED, situation; 27; 10 years' drug-trade. "Veratri," 3 City Road, E.C.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; qualified; aged 25. King, East Road, Lancaster.

JUNIOR; 21; good reference. Apply, Geo. King, 20 Market Street, Birkenhead.

ASSISTANT; 24; Minor; 8 years' experience. Elphinstone, 45 City Road, Bristol.

JUNIOR; 20½; tall; 4 years' experience. E. Y., 156 Portland Road, South Norwood.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified. "Locum," 18 Madoc Street, Llandudno.

MANAGER or Locum-tenens; qualified. "Spes," 30 Elton Street, Matthias Road, N.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper or Locum; 35; outdoors. "Solus," 126 Holloway Road, N.

JUNIOR; 20; 4 years' experience; good references. Harris, Roath Park Pharmacy, Cardiff.

LOCUM or Manager; Minor; references; 5 ft. 10½ in.; aged 36. Morgan, 1 Bedford Street, Hereford.

PART-TIME; good Bookkeeper and Dispenser; moderate salary. X., 57 Pentonville Road, N.

JUNIOR; 20; 4 years' first-class experience; good references. B., 25 Ardene Road, Brixton, S.W.

TEMPORARY; 24; Assistant or Dispenser; disengaged. W. T., 29 Congreve Street, Birmingham.

EXPERIENCED temporary (40) and wife disengaged for July; no children. Davis, Smithyman's, Enfield.

JUNIOR; aged 21; 6 years' experience; London preferred. L. J. Kemp, c/o Williams & Smith, Horsham.

ASSISTANT; 22½; qualified; London; 6 years' experience, London included. Wicks, Main Street, Keswick.

A YOUNG man, aged 21, seeks employment in Laboratory or otherwise. Address, A. G., 9 Libra Road, Bow.

DISPENSER; qualified; aged 28; 11 years' experience; satisfactory reference. "Chemist," Brechfa, Carmarthen.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 52; married; outdoors; trustworthy. 38 Wrexham Fechan, Wrexham.

SENIOR or otherwise; aged 24; 9 years' good experience; Major qualification. E. J. King, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

- ASSISTANT**, qualified, 27; temporary or permanent. "Chemist," 46 Aquila Road, Jersey.
- JUNIOR**, 22; 7 years' experience; Loudon preferred. "Optimus," 47 Granby Street, Leicester.
- ASSISTANT**; qualified; 25; experienced; disengaged. "Salicin," Goode, Coventry Road, Huddley.
- ASSISTANT**; aged 30; disengaged; French and Italian; experienced. F. P., 17 Berwick Street, Pimlico.
- IMPROVER**; 20; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 4 years' experience. G., c/o Mr. Dixon, Chemist, East Grinstead.
- DISENGAGED** 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Hospital or Surgeon's Dispenser; qualified; 36. "Ochemist," Cadishead.
- LOCUM** or Manager; qualified; Prescriber, Extractor. "Pharmacist," 54 Kenninghall Road, Clapton, N.E.
- PART-TIME**; 3 evenings weekly; smart Countermau. "Dispenser," 14 Osborne Terrace, Clapham Road.
- JUNIOR**; 22; 6 years' experience; good reference. H. W., Blakelow Villas, The Abbey, near Milton, Staffs.
- AS** Manager; excellent references; disengaged 17th inst.; country preferred. F., 4 Oakley Crescent, City Road, E.C.
- LADY** seeks position as Improver; passed Prelim. and Apothecaries' Hall; had experience. Bell, 49 North Street, Hull.
- ASSISTANT**; town or country; experienced; good Extractor; disengaged. Frank Taylor, 3 Richmond Road, Ealing.
- JUNIOR**; Retail and Dispensing; 22; 5½ years' experience; good references; abstainer. "Meteor," 30 Oxford Road, Ealing, W.
- MANAGER** or Assistant; qualified; married; aged 40; thoroughly experienced; disengaged. Y. Z., 26 High Street, Abergavenny.
- MANAGER** or Assistant; qualified; good experience and references; London preferred; aged 27. "Minor," 125 St. John's Hill, S.W.
- MANAGER**; married; 36; Minor; town and country experience. 104/18, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.
- WHOLESALE**.—A Minor man requires a situation in Laboratory; aged 22; good references. W. H. Humphrey, Slewings, Hornchurch, Essex.
- JUNIOR**; first-class reference; 6 years' experience, Dispensing and General; ready at once. Apply Kirkby, Freshfield, Bridlington Quay.
- ASSISTANT**; aged 22; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience; now disengaged; North preferred. "Spes," 74 King's Road, Canton, Cardiff.
- JUNIOR**; 20½; tall; Light Retail and Dispensing; short hours; 4 years' experience; excellent reference. Tindale, Hanover Terrace, Whitby.
- ASSISTANT**; 22 years; 7 years' London and provincial experience. "Acid Tart.," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- ASSISTANT**; 25 years; 9 years' experience good-class; good references. King, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- MANAGER** or Assistant; outdoors; qualified; aged 23; married; good reference. 104/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- JUNIOR**; 21; 5 years' experience (London and country); good references; part or full time; London preferred. H. Johnson, c/o 97 Albert Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
- WHOLESALE**; Warehouseman, or any position of trust; would not object to travel; experienced; aged 25. D. Lloyd, Fern Villa, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.
- OUTDOORS**; 20 years' experience; Mixed Retail, Prescribing, Extracting, and Veterinary Medicines; disengaged June 21 or before. "Chemist," Hucknall Huthwaite, Notts.
- RE-ENGAGEMENT** about middle of July, permanent or as Locum; first-class London and provincial experience; height 5 ft. 8½ in.; aged 28. B. J., 1 High Street, Margate.
- WANTED**, responsible position, where energy, experience, and reliability are required; aged 36; tall; qualified. "Vizor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- JUNIOR**, in first-class business; aged 22; height 5 ft. 9 in.; good experience and references; South Coast preferred. 106/18, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- WANTED**, a position of trust in a Wholesale Chemical House; advertiser has a general knowledge of Chemistry, and has reliable references. Address, J. Browne, 5 Broadway, Barking, E.
- ADVERTISER**, who is proprietor of several popular and profitable specialties (wholesale), and controls large connection, desires managership or similar position with firm of Wholesale Druggists; thoroughly acquainted with all branches of trade; at present a manager. Address, "Specialist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Locum-Tenens; married; 30 years' good and varied experience; Extractor; good Prescriber; qualified, energetic; permanency preferred. "Oxford," 127 Queen's Cross, Dudley.

JUNIOR (22), or second, in first-class establishment; time for study; preferred where lectures are held; good Dispenser; abstainer; 6 years' experience. Wellington, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

ASSISTANT; 11 years' good experience; outdoors; 2½ years' references present situation; permanency; unqualified. Address, 105/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Wholesale Druggists.—As Wet Countermau, Town Traveller, or position of trust; aged 28; highest references; Wholesale and Retail experience; disengaged. R. B., 21 Denver Road, Amhurst Park, N.

AS Junior; Chemist's son; aged 24; well educated and good address; 7 years' experience in good Mixed Country business; large town preferred, to gain wider experience. M. C., 24 Manchester Road, Nelson.

WHOLESALE, Managers' Office, Warehouse, or Laboratory; has filled these positions, also Traveller; held last situation for 12 years. Address, 104/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A CHEMIST, with 14 years' experience in Manufacturing and Analytical work (having spare time), seeks engagement in London for about 3 days a week. 106/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A TRAVELLER of old-established firm, having large connection amongst Chemists in Town and Country, is desirous of representing another good house willing to share travelling expenses. 48/76, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

SHEEP-DIPS.—Valuable working Formula, offered by a "Specialist," for Soluble Fluid Dip, mixes milk-white with hard water; Sheep-dipping Powder, equal to any maker in England; also Paste Dip (which will take oil). For terms, also testimonials, apply "Phenol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SPECIALITIES (Wholesale); large profits, popular with users, large connection; rare opportunity for Wholesale Druggist or Drysalter to add to existing business; advertiser would take management, and is well versed in all branches of the Wholesale Drug-trade. Address, K. M. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society one of the speakers (Mr. Leo Atkinson) with epigrammatic force declared that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is

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SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS.

This includes the more important items only. Subjoined is the summary contained in the current issue:—

THE annual meetings of the Midland and of the Nottingham Chemists' Associations are reported.

IN the cross-examination of Mr. A. H. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, in a vinegar case, the question of the right to add distilled acetic acid to malt vinegar is raised.

THE report of the chief inspector under the Alkali Acts contains some interesting information regarding arsenic-manufacture and other industries brought under inspection for the first time. The output of alkali continues to fall.

AS supplementary to their action against Messrs. John Richardson & Co. (Limited), the lanoline patentees get judgment against the Nottingham manufacturers of wool-fat whose names transpired in the former case, subject to reversal if subsequently the patent should be declared invalid.

PROCEEDINGS have been taken and a fine imposed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act upon a Birmingham chemist for selling tincture of iodine below the official strength. In another case concerning sweet spirit of nitre, a Barnsley chemist succeeded in upholding his plea that the manufacturers had labelled the tincture "Warranted Genuine."

THE Scottish Judges have given judgment for the Pharmaceutical Society in the appeal case brought before them in which a Glasgow doctor's assistant holding no qualification had been fined for selling a poison in his employer's shop. For the assistant it was argued that the legal seller was the master, and two of the Judges took this view; but four ruled the other way, and the appeal was therefore dismissed.

AT the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council regulations for the Salters' Research Fellowship were approved; it was resolved not to do anything in regard to the spirit-tax; and an important reform of the Board of Examiners was agreed to—teachers of botany and chemistry will be appointed on the Boards, and are to examine in these subjects, and all examiners will retire at the end of four years. Mr. Carteighe was re-elected President.

FOUR cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are recorded this week.

A LONDON chemist has to pay at the rate of 10s. each for having seven incorrect weights in his shop.

WE print a report of the proceedings which the chemists of Cape Colony have taken to enforce their rights, as against medical men, in the practice of pharmacy.

THE presence of copper in medicinal extracts is attributed in part at least, to the existence of the metal in the drugs. German chemists have been looking into the matter.

A GROCERS' Association at Southampton want the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to fix the minimum price at which they should be sold. They attribute the "cutting" to chemists!

AN optical company has been proceeding against Brighton and Ramsgate chemists for spectacles supplied. Mr. Commissioner Kerr adjourned one case and proposed to send the other to a jury.

THE Patent-medicine Vendors' Association have taken proceedings under the Pharmacy Act against a number of Oldham chemists for selling poisons without getting the signatures of the purchasers.

IN consequence of the decision of Mr. Justice Cave in regard to the sale of homœopathic medicines unstamped, we have interviewed leading metropolitan manufacturers of these medicines, and give their opinions on the matter.

OUR correspondence section contains, in addition to the usual legal and miscellaneous answers to correspondents, letters on Ext. Tarax. Liq., the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, Pyroxylin as an Explosive, and a Veterinary Defence Fund.

THERE is considerable disturbance in the bismuth market, in consequence of the syndicate breaking down and lowering their price for the metal. We deal very fully in an editorial note with the sources of supply and the probable future of the article.

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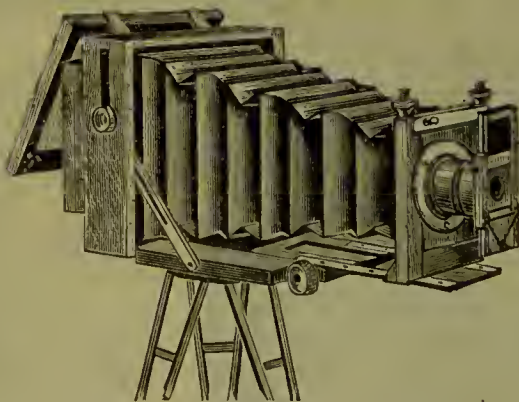
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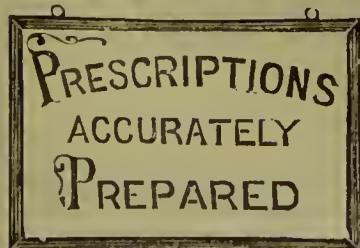
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At the Pharmaceutical Examinations held in London in April the following students were successful:—

MAJORS (2).

Mr. S. J. Lewis, and one Postal Student.

MINOR.

Mr. C. H. Banks
" A. L. Brown
" H. Buckle
" H. W. Clear
" W. J. B. Cranch
" P. R. Crombie
" D. Davies
" J. A. Ellis
" H. P. Everett
" H. V. Floyd

Mr. G. Gili
" J. Gower
" H. M. Hames
" T. T. Hora
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Mr. J. W. J. TURNER, Medallist and Prizeman.

At the April Examination in Edinburgh the following gentlemen passed
four at first attempt:—

Mr. T. E. Batty, York. | Mr. A. W. Campsall, Rotherham.
" O. C. Brown, Tintern. | " A. E. Linley, York.
Mr. J. R. Pennington, Workson.

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MAJOR.—Mr. E. WILLIAMS, Liverpool.

MINOR.

Mr. J. GLOVER, St. Helens. | Mr. R. RANDALL ROBERTS, Chester.
" R. C. HERMAN, Liverpool. | " T. W. ROBERTS, Ellesmere
" T. N. MERCER, Farnworth. | Port.

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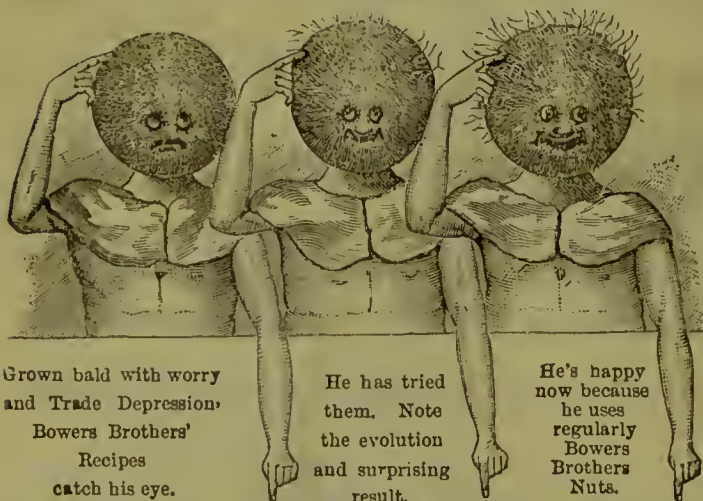
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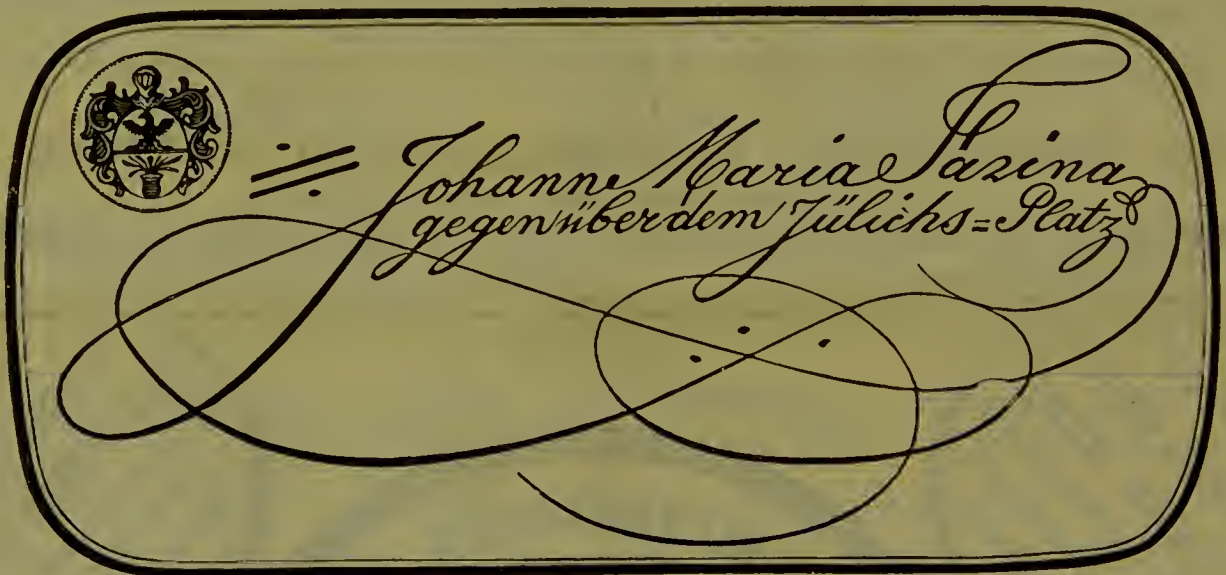
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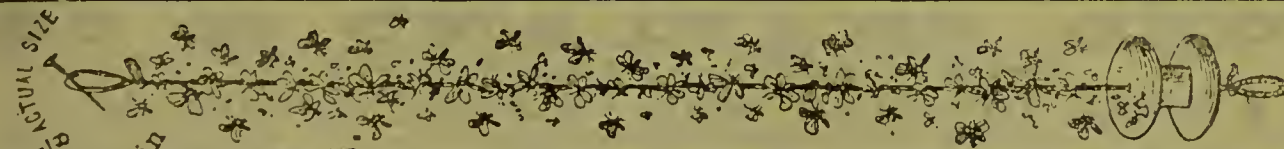
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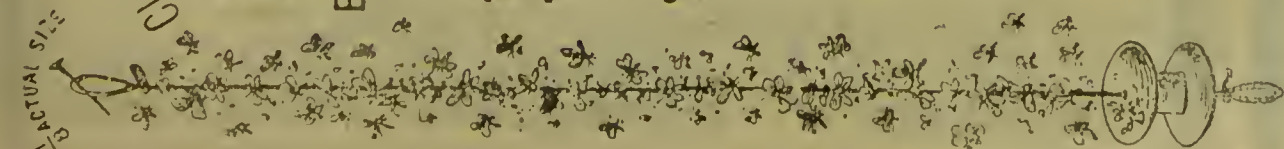
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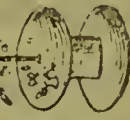
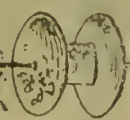
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WHEN COVERED PULL STRING BACK TO REMOVE O FLIES. AND USE AGAIN.

The Fly Paste for own use supplied in Tins at 2d.

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I tell you that SMITH'S FLY STICKERS are the Cleanest, Stickiest, Neatest, and Best Fly Papers in the Market.

Carefully rolled up so that the Composition cannot possibly get outside.

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7 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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In Two Sizes, to Sell at 1/2d. and 1d. each.

UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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CHEMICALLY PREPARED FLY PAPERS.

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PLAIN OR PRINTED FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES FOR PUTTING UP SPECIALITIES.

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NO FOLDED EDGES. GUM CANNOT EXUDE.
NEVER STICKY OUTSIDE.

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Still take the lead, by a long way, of all FLY DESTROYERS.

“WHY IS THIS?”

BECAUSE—They are **EFFECTUAL**. Every square inch is guaranteed to contain a sufficient and equal amount of destructive ingredients. It has been demonstrated that a single Fly Paper of **MATHER'S** has destroyed in one week the enormous quantity of 15,000 Flies. I would take scores of the Sticky or “Catch-em-alive oh!” type of Papers to accomplish this, even supposing the flies to be caught by them.

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BECAUSE They have a Fifty Years' reputation, having the largest sale in the world.

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For 1,000	20/-	per 1,000, less 20 per cent. discount.
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Over, &c. 2 lbs. tinct. kino, 3 lbs. gum kino, 1 lb. camwood, what offers? McKee, Chemist, Tunstall, Staffs.

2 lbs. opium ture. opt. 11s.; 1 gal. aqua rose triplex, 6d. "Cortex," 59 Peter Street, Hightown, Manchester.

Educational.

Astley Cooper's "Principles of Surgery," 2 vols., coloured plates, 4s. 6d. Griffith, Leamington.

Wills' "Advanced Materia Medica," last edition, with or without plates. Stato price to J. E. Westminster College, Borough, S.E.

Quain's "Dictionary Medicine," complete, six 5s. parts, unsolled: offers. "Medicus," 24 Benson Road, Croydon.

Wills' "Materia Medica," Wills' "Analysis," Henfrey's "Botany," *Lancets*, complete set of "Minor" lectures, Muter's "Chemistry," Ince's "Latin Grammar," cheap. Thompson, 13 Warwick Grove, Surbiton, Surrey.

Thorpe's "Quantitative Chemical Analysis," 2s. 6d.; Wills' "Materia Medica" (large edition), 4s. 6d.; Fownes' "Inorganic Chemistry," 5s. 6d.; Fownes' "Organic Chemistry," 6s.; Ganot's "Physics" (small edition), 4s. 6d.; all latest editions, and as good as new. Apply, X. Y. Z., St. Margaret's, Drayton Green Road, Ealing, W.

Literature.

What offers for *Chemist and Druggist*, 1887 to 1891 inclusive, unbound? Watts, Chemist, Attercliffe, Sheffield.

What offers? *Chemist and Druggist*, 1881 to 1893 inclusive, without Diaries. Dobson, Chemist, Skipton.

French Polishing, Staining, Enamelling, Varnishing, &c.—New book: contains 800 practical trade recipes and instructions; illustrated with various polished woods; free, 1s. 6d. J. Tomlin, Queen's Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Paint Mixing. New book: contains 800 practical trade recipes and instructions for mixing and using all kinds of paints, oils, colours, &c.; illustrated with new colours; free, 1s. 6d. J. Tomlin, Queen's Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* and "Transactions," by Jacob Bell, F.L.S., and others; complete set, from the commencement to July, 1893; half-calf, 8vo.; sound, in good condition, and fit for any library; London, 1841 to 1893; offers wanted, but not sent on approval. Russell, Upton Park, Slough, Bucks.

Proprietary Articles.

Cupiss' balls, 8 3s. 6d., 2s. 2d. each, 5 1s. 9d., 1s. 1d. each, fresh; 3½ gross blue-seal vaseline, 22s. gross. J. Thompson, 58 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

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Recipe (Physician's), for blood-purifier and tonic; price 2s. 6d. "Dispenser," 14 Percy Street, Hull.

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High-class dispensing-screen, 6 ft., plate-glass doors and mirrors, counter below, with 3 plate-glass doors, ali mahogany, 16l.; 60 mahogany drawers, with glass labels, 9l.; 5-ft. mahogany bent-glass counter-case, velvet-lined, with display-rack and serving-tray, 5l.; and one 4-ft. facsimile, 4l.; all equal to new. Matthews, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

Chemists' shop-fittings, in first-class condition; 12-ft. run of mahogany-fronted drawers, with glass labels and glass knobs, 10l.; plate-glass and mahogany counter, 12 ft. long, 10l.; dispensing-screen, mirror centre, 7l.; glass wall and counter cases, pink ointment-jars, shop-rounds, &c.; to anyone wishing to open at once just the thing, and very great bargains. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

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Spinal carriage by Leveson, full size, well upholstered, rubber tyres, in perfect condition, cost 20l., price 10l. "Carriage," 90 Seedy Grove, Pendleton, Manchester.

Two dozen Armbricht's coca wine, 30s. dozen; stereoscopic camera, with six double dark slides (by Middlemiss), 2l. 2s.; no lenses or stand. Atherton, Chemist, Wigan.

Twenty-gallon copper still, complete; copper evaporating-pan; offers. Hopwood, Richmond Surrey.

A quantity of aconite, belladonna, and other medicinal plants for sale, in good condition, for transplanting. A. B. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

3 dozen each Ashton's 1s. pills, nux. vom., podoph., phosphorus, new condition; any offers to clear; 70 fine Turkey sponges, cups and solids, cheap; lots to suit purchasers. Celandine, Hereford.

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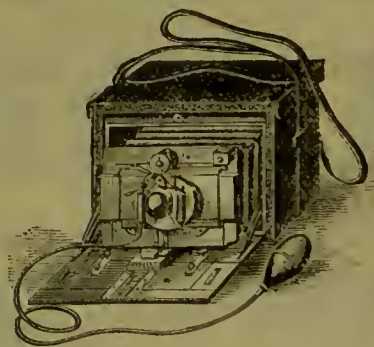
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Trade price 10/- per dozen, or 38/- per case of 50 bottles, CARRIAGE PAID.

Samples and Pamphlet free on application to the Sole Importers—

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In each fluid pint.



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Perfect absorption of the Iron. Does not blacken fæces, impair the digestion, constipate, or blacken the teeth. A powerful hæmatinic and alterative of the greatest value in ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, AMENORRHOEA, and ECZEMA and all SKIN AFFECTIONS.



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Renowned for their
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These **SPLENDID TABLE WATERS** are sold everywhere by

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IT PAYS THEM BEST
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Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

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From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
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Recent improvements in collection and transport
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THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE,
and the Water Used comes only in
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thus absolutely avoiding any
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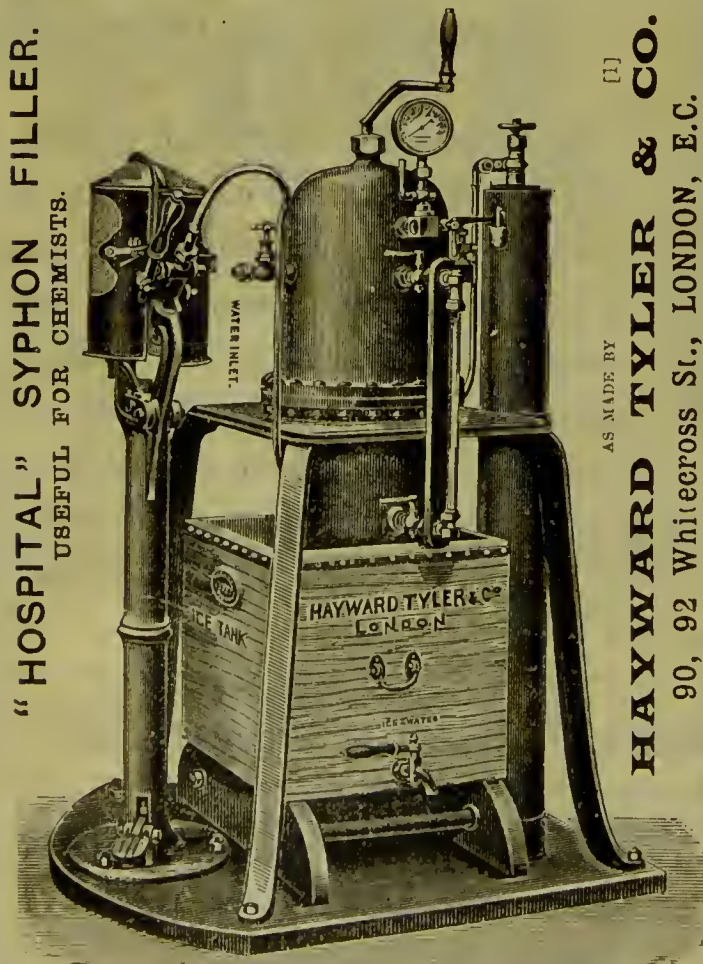
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Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aërated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

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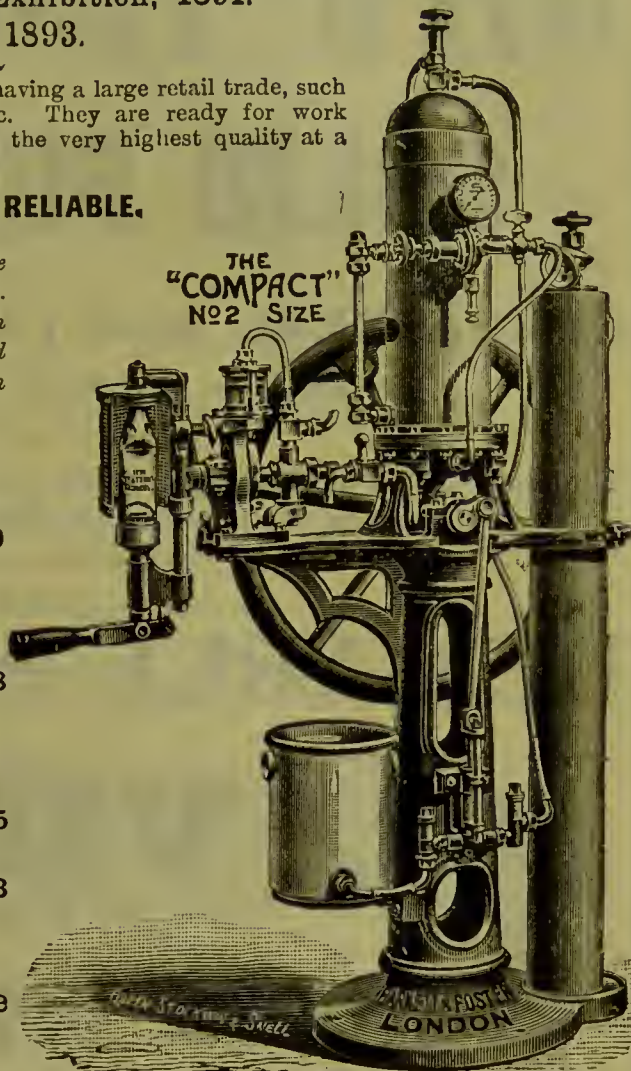
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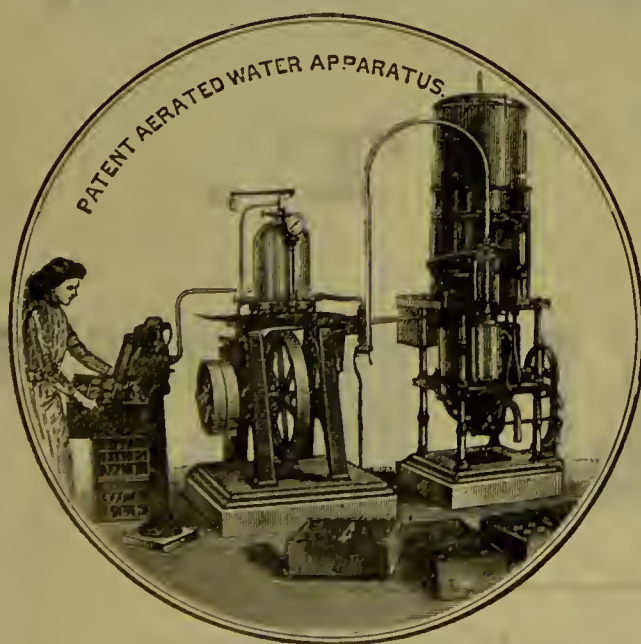
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Cook, E., & Co. 51	James, W. H. 47	Price's Candle Co. (Lim.) 48	West, T. 49
Cooper & Co. 45	Jewsbury & Brown 17	Putz, F. J., & Co. 16	Wills & Wootton 5
Crocker & Co. Coloured Supplement	Johansen & Jorgensen 52	Quibell Bros. 57	Wyeth, J., & Bro. 43
Crowden & Garrod 56	Jones & Co. 50	Raines, Clark & Co. 41	Youldon, E. 52
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Those Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other issues of this month.

ACETIC ACID

Lorenz, H.
Morris & Calland (Salts)
Pickard, W. & Co.

ACIDS

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

ADVERTISING
SPECIALITIESCaesar & Co., Lim.
Corran, J. H.
Sears, F. W.

AERATED MINERALS

Apollinaris Co.
Bangor City & North Wales Co.
Barnett & Foster
Burroughs, Welleome & Co.
Chemists' Aserated Waters
Association, Lim.

ALKALOIDS

Ellis & Son (Ethical)
Franz Josef
Idris & Co., Lim.

AMMONIA

May & Baker, Lim.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS

Bennett, Sons & Shears
Berend, O., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

BAKING POWDER

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wood, Vincent

BANDAGES

Barnett, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.BATH & FLESH
GLOVESBarelay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

BICARB. SODA

Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.

Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Byrnes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BOOKS

Harkness, Dr., M.D.
Lewis, H. K.
Squire, P.

BORAX

Howards & Sons
Mack's Staroh

BOTTLES

Aire & Calder Bottle Co., Lim.
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Brathay & Hinchcliffe, Lim.Evans, Sons & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Parke, Davis & Co.Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robertson, J., & Co.
Warriek Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID

Mason, O. E., & Co.
Wandsworth Chemical Works,
Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA

Anderson & Co.
Dunne, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.Farrle & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Moore, A. J., & Son
Parke, Davis & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stearns, F., & Co.

CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanburys
Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
O'Brien, Thos.

CERESINE WAX

Boehm, Fredk.
Paster, P.

CHALK, PRECIP.

Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Morrison, R., & Co.
Nicholls, G. W.

CHARCOAL

Bragg, J. L. (Hiscuits)
CHECK TILLS
O'Brien, Thos.
Stokee, G. K., & Co., Lim.
Voucher Check Till Co., Lim.

CHEMICALS

Bergner, Kahler & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehring, C. F., & Sohn
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

CHEST PROTECTORS

Hoekin, Wilson & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHELOR. OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
Hobden W. G.
National Chemical Co.

CHELORODYNE

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davenport (Brown's)
Freeman, H. (Exors)
Twice, A. F., & Son

CHELORFORM

Dunne, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T., & H., Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CHEMICALS

Bergner, Kahler & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehring, C. F., & Sohn
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

CAPSULES

Dunne, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Parke, Davis & Co.Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robertson, J., & Co.
Warriek Bros.Mason, O. E., & Co.
Wandsworth Chemical Works,
Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA

Anderson & Co.
Dunne, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.Hoekin, Wilson & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

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Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
O'Brien, Thos.

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Paster, P.

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Nicholls, G. W.

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O'Brien, Thos.
Stokee, G. K., & Co., Lim.
Voucher Check Till Co., Lim.

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Boehm, Fredk.
Boehring, C. F., & Sohn
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

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Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

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Hobden W. G.
National Chemical Co.

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Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davenport (Brown's)
Freeman, H. (Exors)
Twice, A. F., & Son

CHELORFORM

Dunne, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T., & H., Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

COCA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.

COCA WINEArmbricht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Lorimer & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards & Sons

COFFEE

Allen & Hanbury's (Essence)

COLAPSE TABLETS

Betta & Co.

COD-LIVER OILAllen & Hanbury
Bleasdale & Co.
Burroughs, Welleome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Lofden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Robinson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stearns, F., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**COMP. MEDICINES**Allen & Hanbury's
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Welleome & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.**CONCENT. LIQRS.**Bales Bros., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.**CORN CURES**

Gardner, C.

Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOLHaynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Lindner & Co.
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons**CRSED LINSERD**Morgan, G. H.
Mumford, G. S.
Sizer Bros.**DENTIFRICES**Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Hanson, O.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Robertshaw, H. A., & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Aroca Nut)**DENTISTRY**

Stevens, P. A.

DISINFECTANTSBarclay & Sons, Lim.
Beedler & Co.
Dnesek Bros. & Co.
Elephant Disinfectant Co.
Hebden, W. C.
Government Sanitary Co.
Isal
Jesse's Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Ness & Co.
Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.
sanitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Wandsworth Chemical Works, Lim.**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGSAllen, S., & Sons (Grinders)
Graf, F. | Hopf, B.
Morrison, B., & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
(Grinders)**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Belden, E., & W.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Crowdon & Garrod
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savare)
Fawcett, T.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Oleish, H. C.
Sanger & Sons | Sehntse & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Tidbridge & Wright
Wood, Vincent
Woodward, W. | Wool, B.
Woods, J.**DRYSALETORIES**

Browning, J. H., & Co.

DYES, &c.

Crawshaw & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNEFarina, J. M.
Muhlen, F.
ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.**EMBOCATION**

Day & Sons

Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMASBarclay, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Wood, Vincent**ENGRAVERS**

Casper & Co., Lim.

Cossan, J. E.

ESSENCESBoulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
De Carle & Son
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Lorimer & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Newhall & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, F. (Anchovias)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.**ESSENTIAL OILS**Allen, S., & Sons
Barrett, A. A.
Boehm, Fredk.
Brummerstaedt & Liders
Bnsh, W. J., & Co.
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke
Jaktun, John, & Co.
Lambert, S., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Richards & Bery
Ryland, Dan, Lim.
Sorio & Andrioli
Spurway & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Tynes & Co.
Todd, A. M.
Treatt, R. U.
Warrick Bros.
Widenmann, Broicher & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**ETHER**Dunoon, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**EUCALYPTUS**

Downie B.I.P. Co.

Laughland, Mackay & Baker

EXTRACT MEATArmour & Co.
Bovril, Lim.
Brand & Co.
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother**EXTRACTS, FLUID**Allen & Hanbury
Allen, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd T., Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney**EXTRACTS, SOLID**

Allen, G., & Co.

Ransom, W., & Son

FEED BOTTLESBurroughs, Welleome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Snary Packing Co.
Youldon, B.**FILTERS**

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

FLY PAPERSBuchan, D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshall, E.
Mather, W., Lim.
Slack, W., Exors.
Smith, J. H.
Strong, Christy
Tidman & Sons
Tidbridge & Wright**FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)**Allen & Hanbury's
Benger's Food
Bovril, Lim.
Brand & Co.
Chibnall, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.
Ridge, Dr. | Tyrer, P.
Viking Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Bro.**FULLERS' EARTH**

Fulford Mining Co., Lim.

GELATINES

Astley Cooper & Co.

GINGER ALE

Mills, E. M., & Co.

Ross & Sons (Lim.)

GLYCERINE

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Paetille)

Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.

Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN

Gates, T. & T.

GOUT & RHEUMATIC CURE

Fromley, C.

Hepkinson & Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., & Sons

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W.

Cassie & Co.

Chasebrough Co.

Edwards & Co.

Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

HERB BEER BITS

Jessop, B. H., & Co.

Newhall & Mason

Potter & Clarke

Schmidt, Karl

Smith, J. H.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

HOMOEOPATHY

Epps, James, & Co., Lim.

Keene & Ashwell

Leath & Ross

Watson & Watts

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan Flockhart & Co.

Fellows

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

Hookin, Wilson & Co.

Toogood, W.

INK

Bewley & Draper, Lim.

INSECTICIDES

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Lorimer & Co.

Sandford & Sons

Steiner & Co.

Stevenson & Howell

IRON, REDUCED

Berger, Kahler & Co.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LEMON SQUASH

Kemp & Son

LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons & Co.

Lorimer & Co.

LINT

Lindner & Co.

Liverpool Lint Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Newsome, O.

Robinson & Sons

Liquor

Dennis Di Lingo & Co.

"Solazli"

LIQUORS

Cooper & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

Lozenges

Allen & Hanbury

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfra.)

Gnest, T., & Co.

Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.

Raines & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears (Lim.)

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

Carter, T. H.

Gardner, W.

Hookin, Wilson & Co.

Martin Peris & Co.

Pindar, J. W.

Werner & Pfleiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIABleasdale, W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calained)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Lorimer & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.**MALT EXTRACT, &c.**Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Welleome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Leconte, Eugene
Lofden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
Raines & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.**MARKING INKS**

Bond, John (Crystal Palace)

(Ink and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)

Day & Sons (Veterinary)

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

MENTHOL

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hookin, Wilson & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.

Boord & Son | Burroughs, J.

Jones & Co.

Phillips, G., & Co.

Smith, S., & Co.

Warren A. & J.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.

MILK

Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Smith, Bertie, & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

Browning, J. H., & Co.

Fox, W., & Sons

Matthews, H., & Co.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

OINTMENT BASES

Burgess, E., jun.

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

(Lanoline)

Chasebrough Co. (Vaseline)

Christy, T., & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

OPHTHALMIC

Pomies, E. (Powders)

OPIMUM

Hopf, R.

OPTICIANS

Botwright & Grey

Darton, F., & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE

Warrick Bros.

OXIDE OF ZINC

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

PAT. MEDCNS, &c.

Anglo-American Drug Co.

(Lim.) (Preserv.)

Atkinson & Barker (Infant)

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Beecham, T. (Pills)

Bow's, Dr., Liniment

Bromley, O. (Gout and Rheum)

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Edwards & Son

Evans, Lescher & Webb

Fassett & Johnson

Fenning (Powders)

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Holloway (Pills and Oint.)

Hovenden & Sons

Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)

PLASTERS

De St. Delmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson, Lim.
Leslie, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Mather & Johnson

POLISHING

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Chancellor & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Lubszynski, H. & A.

PORCELAIN GOODS

Toogood (E.C. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD

Snratt's Patent, Lim.

PRICE LISTS

Edwards & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Sanger & Son

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
Corran, J. B. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Silverlock, H.
Taylor Bros.
Townsend, J.

QUININE SALTS

Joehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Howards & Sons
Himmernann, A. & M.

RENNET

Unsan, Flockhart & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Victoria Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent

SACCHARIN

Allen & Hanbury
Burroughs, Welleome & Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan & Co.
Smith T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Himmernann, A. & M.

SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Tyrer, P.

SCIENTIFIC**INSTRUMENTS**

Darton & Co.

SEEDS

Potter & Clarke
Surrey Packing Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.

Central School of Chemistry
City School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy, Lim.
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield College of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Blyton, Astley & Co.
May Roberts & Co.
Hocklin, Wilson & Co.
Hors & Co.

SELTZGENES

Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Geralt, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher, Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Neas & Co.

SOAP

Adams' Chemical Co., Lim.
Quibell Bros. (ratus)
Stephenson, G., & Sons (Appa-
Tomlinson & Hayward (Lim.)
Wandsworth Chemical Works,

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Evans, Sons & Co. Howlett, S.
Joseph, R. | Natali & Co.
Treble, G., & Son

SOAP

Ayrton & Saunders
Barelay & Sons, Lim.
Blondeau & Cie. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co
Lorimer & Co.
Muhleus, F.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Tidman & Son
Wright, Layman & Umney

SODIUM PRXIDE.

Burton, W., & Sons

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.

STARCH

Chancellor & Co. (Mask's)
Oritchley (Gloss) (Doubie)

SPONGES

Oresswell Bros. & Sehmitz
Evans, Sons & Co.
Petersou, M., & Co.

STAMPS (REBER)

Hickissou, J.

STOPPERS

Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Orchard, E. (Poison)
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES

Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Gibson, R., & Sons

SUGAR OF MILK

Boehm, Fredk.

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Welleome & Co
May & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

Ayrton & Saunders
Barelay, W. H., & Son
Barelay & Sons, Lim.
Cooking, J. T.
Eshmann Bros. & Walsh
Haywood, J. H.
Krohne & Sesemann
Lindner & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mather, W. Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Richardson, John, & Co. Lim.
Robinson & Sons
Schuth, F., & Co.
Statham, H., & Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster
Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.
Rylands, Dan, Lim.

SYRUPS

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Idris & Co., Lim. ((Liquors)

TABLETS

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)
Corran, J. B. (Advertising)
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
(Compressed)

TEA

Burroughs, Welleome & Co.
(Tablolds)

Gt. Towce. St. Tea Co
Horniman, W. H. & F. J., & Co.,
Pearce & Macking (Lim.)

TETHING PALS

Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS

Balley, W. H., & Son
Barelay & Sons, Lim.
Darton, F., & Co.

TINCTURES

Bleher, J. D.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Parke, Davis & Co.

TOBACCO & CIGRS

Singleton & Cole (Lim.)

TOILET

Asphall, E.
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Delicate tint. The delicate flesh-pink tone of Emol-Keleet—one of its much-admired characteristics—is due to the presence of Ferrous Oxide, while its soft silky feel is largely occasioned by the presence of Steatite.

Has been carefully investigated. Emol-Keleet, though comparatively new to the medical profession, has been known for some little time to a limited circle, and has been the subject of investigation by competent hands, both chemico-technologically and therapeutically; but it was not brought specially to the attention of the profession until the last meeting of the British Medical Association, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when an exceedingly interesting paper was read during the session of the Dermatological Section by the President, Dr. Allan Jamieson, of Edinburgh.

Has aroused great interest. The interest aroused by the therapeutic notes given in his paper by this distinguished authority on skin diseases brought Emol-Keleet prominently into view, and a brief recapitulation of the points of the paper referred to may be useful.

It was shown that *as dusting powder*, Emol-Keleet, a perfectly innocuous and inoffensive material, is therapeutically superior to any previously known. When placed upon the tongue—one of the simplest and yet most severe tests as to utter impalpability which can be applied to a powdered substance—there was an entire absence of any sensation of grittiness.

Perfectly innocuous. It was noticed also, as a remarkable property of this powder, that when a small quantity, say a teaspoonful or so, was added to a basinful of hard water—such as one frequently meets within limestone areas—it effected an immediate softening influence. Used in this manner with warm water, Emol-Keleet acts as a natural soap, cleansing the skin thoroughly, and at the same time leaving it soft and smooth.

The learned President pointed out, as evidence of the activity and effect of this compound, that the workmen engaged in its purification found that their previously horny palms became so much softened by continued contact with it that they could not use their hands for rough work without incurring severe friction. This fact led Dr. Jamieson to try the effect of Emol-Keleet upon horny accretions encountered in some states of keratosis of the palms and soles. When mixed with water to the consistence of a paste, and painted on pretty thickly—evaporation being prevented by covering the whole area with oiled silk, gutta-percha, or other impervious tissue—it was found that the epidermal masses became softened and loosened, and could actually be peeled off painlessly, eventually leaving the part so treated soft, smooth, and of a natural pinkish hue. In view of this experience, it is probable that

Emol-Keleet will have a very wide sphere of usefulness in the treatment of many skin affections, both local and constitutional, for it possesses many qualities which will be highly appreciated by dermatologists.

Used as an ordinary dusting powder, it was found to possess anti-pruritic properties, and relieved very markedly the itching of the skin now and then complained of in urticaria or during the eruptive period of measles. The absorbent qualities of Emol-Keleet, with its mild astringent tendency, stamp it as a perfectly harmless and absolutely unequalled dusting powder.

Possesses anti-pruritic properties. In moist or weeping conditions of the epidermis, such as one encounters so often in eczematous or erythematous affections, the application of Emol-Keleet is followed by beneficial effect. From the dermatologist's point of view Emol-Keleet is a most useful addition to the list of remedial agents used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

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